

THE
English Acquisitions
IN 7952
GUINEA & EAST-INDIA
CONTAINING

First, The several Forts and Castles of the Royal African Company, from Sally in South-Barbary, to the Cape of Good Hope in Africa: VIZ.

James Fort in Sierra Leona in	Fort Royal,
the River of Benue Island.	Annamabo.
Gambo.	Dickens Cove.
Shesberow in York	Commenda.
Island.	Accra.
	Cape Coast Castle.

Secondly, The Forts and Factories of the Honourable East India Company in Persia, India, Sumatra, China, &c. VIZ.

Spahbawn and	Petripolee.	On Dacca.
Gambroon. In	the Coast of Rhajama.	On the
Persia.	Coromandel.	Co. of Malabar.
Port St. George.	Carwar.	Archeen, and
Port St. David.	Calicut.	York Fort. In
Conjeveere.	Surrat.	Sumatra.
Cudaloor.	Bombay Island.	Amoy,
Porto Novo.	Ballasore.	Canton, and
Madapollam.	Hugly.	Fouqueten. In
Mesclapattam.	Chuttanetri.	China, &c.

WITH

An Account of the Inhabitants of all these Countries, their Religion, Government, Trade, Marriages, Funerals, strange Customs &c. Also the Birds, Beasts, Serpents, Monsters, and other strange Creatures found there. Intermix'd with divers Accidents, and notable Remarks. With Pictures. Likewise, A Description of the Isle of St. Helena, where the English usually refresh in their Indian Voyages.

By R. B. K.

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L5

TO THE READER.

HAVING already endeavoured to inform my Countrymen of the Grandeur of the English Monarchy, by giving them an Account of the Kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and likewise of his Majesty's Dominions in America; the acceptance they met with, hath encouraged me to discover to them what many have only heard of by Discourse, namely the English Acquisitions in the 2 other Quarters of the World, Africa and Asia. In the first the Royal African Company being by their Charter from King Charles 2d. dated January, 2. 1662. Incorporated, the Limits of their Trade were from Sally in South Barbary, to the Cape of Good Hope. In which large Tract of Land, they have erected several Forts, Factories and Settlements, for securing their Commerce, which is very considerable in those Parts. In Asia the English began their Discoveries just an hundred years since, in 1600. under Sr. James Lancaster with 4 Ships only. And soon after the Industry of others had such Success, that the Merchants trading thither were likewise Incorporated by Charter. This Honourable East-India Company, by the prudent management of their Affairs, settled Ports and Factories in twenty four several noted Places, of which our unkind Neighbours deprived us of some, and others were deserted for Conveniency; the Names of those abandoned are as follows. Ormus and Jasques in the Persian Gulf. Cambaja and Agra in the Great Mogols Countrey. Armagon, Pattana, and Surin on the Coast of Coromandell, and Continant of Asia. Ticko, Janbo, Priasan on the Isle of Sumatra.

To the Reader

tam, Jaccatra, and Japarta, on the Isle of Sara. Socodona and Bornermasa on the Island Borneo. Macassar on the Isle of Celebs. Polleroon in the Isle of Banda. Firando in Japan, Aruhoiga, Hitto, and other Molucco Islands. So that now the English possess only those mentioned in the Title Page, the Account of all those Places with the Religion, Government and Manners of the Inhabitants, and the Strange Creatures therein cannot but be diverting. I have also given a brief Description of the Isle of St. Helena, and the wonderful Voyage from thence, of Don Domingo Gonsales the Little Spaniard, which ingenious and well contrived Fancy would have been lost if not here retrieved. These with many other pleasant Relations therein, will I hope procure us fair Quarter for this as those formerly published have met with, from the Friends of

R. B.

The Acquisitions of the Royal African Company in Guinea, and the several Ports and Castles belonging to them, from Sally in South Barbary to the Cape of Good Hope in Africa. With an account of the Natives of those Countreys; their Religion, Government, Trade, Wars, Marriages, Funerals, and Strange Customs. Also the Birds, Beasts, Monsters, Serpents, &c. found there. Intermixt with divers Accidents, and Notable Remarks.

That Tract of Land called Guinea, in Africa, comprehends 700 Leagues from Cape Verd in 14 Degrees N. Latitude, to Cape Consalvo in the first Degree of South Latitude. The Portugals were the first that ranged this Shore, and having Intelligence of the Commodities, and the Manner of Trading, the Natives by fair means and force got footing on the Sea-Coasts, building Ports, and placing Garrisons and Factories in several places, and found such a Golden Trade, that they called some Coasts thereof by that Name. This was an Inducement (as what will not Gold attract) to their farther search all along unto the Cape of Good Hope, and thereby consequently to the East Indies; The fair quarter, and usage, the Inhabitants received from the Portugals already settled there, encouraged them to exchange their Commodities, which Trade according to the Custom of that Kingdom was maintained by

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Factors, upon the King of Portugal's particular account in every Port and Town, is if he intended the Profits of Merchandizing should defray the charges of his Conquests and Garrisons; furnishing the Natives with Salt, Iron, Tin, Copper, Bells, Knives, Cloth, Linnen, and other European Goods, and receiving in Exchange, Cattle, Corn, Rice, and the like, but chiefly Gold in great Abundance, both in Sand and melted Ingots, which gave Life and brightness to the further Discovery of those Countreys, and continuance of that Trade to this day, though not so considerable as formerly.

The *English* and other Nations, desirous to share in this Rich Trade, in short time failed thither, and because they had no Ports to Protect their Persons and Goods from the *Portugals*, and Treachery of the Inhabitants, they were compelled to Anchor along the Coasts, near the greatest Towns, and signifying to the *Negroes* what Wares they had brought, by their plausible Demeanor, they at length imboldned them to come aboard their Ships, and bring their Gold; the manner of which Trade was very different from that of any other Countrey; For betimes in the Morning, the Wind being then generally off the Shore, and the Weather calm, the Natives came aboard in their Canoes and Scutes to Traffique some for themselves, and some as Factors for others, carrying at their Girdles a Purse wherein were several small Clouts or Papers, containing the Gold belonging sometimes to ten several Men, which though all of the same weight and goodness, yet they readily distinguish it, and having made their Bargains for Cloth, Linnen, or the like, at Noon they return'd with the Seabreeze again to the Shore; and beside the agreement, these Factors had some small things for themselves, in reward for their Brokage, but in process of time, the *Hollanders* frequenting these Coasts, and being well acquainted with the Manner of the *English* Traf-

Traffique, and coming into the same places where the *English* Traded and were known, they soon spoiled this Golden Trade, by their sinister and indirect dealing; for Anchoring with the *English*, whom they found to have a better Trade than themselves, they secretly bribed those Factors to carry their Passengers and Merchants aboard their own Ships, and not the *English*; obliging them to Trade only with the *Dutch*; Which Craft the *English* perceiving, used the same Arts to ingage the Factors to themselves, so that out-vying each other, these Brokers commonly gained to themselves six or seven per Cent. to the vast prejudice of all Trade upon these Coasts, since this ill Custom must be kept up by all succeeding *European* Merchants.

It was observed that many *Negro* Merchants who dwelt up in the Countrey coming to buy Wares of the *Dutch*, with great Quantities of Gold, and divers Slaves, thirty or more according to their Quality, to carry back the Goods they should purchase, and taking their Lodgings in the Houses of these Brokers, whom they acquainted with their full Commissions and Intentions, and to whom they delivered their Gold; these Factors, would go aboard the *Flamish* Ships with them to trade and Barter, and if the *Negro* Merchants were not skilled in the *Portugal* Tongues, these Brokers would bid the *Hollanders* not to speak the *Mariſeo* Language to them, because they inhabited far within the Land, thereby giving the *Dutch* the watch-word, that they meant to deceive their Countreymen, and afterward divide the Spoil, so that the knavish Factor connived at the extravagant prices of the *Hollanders* to draw the more Gold from the Merchant, whom he likewise cheated, sometimes by putting some of his Gold into his Mouth, Ears or otherwise, which the Merchant *Negro* finding wanting in the Scale, adds to the Chear himself by blowing into the *Christians* Ballance to make it weight.

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The Bargain being finished, and the *Negro* again landed, the Factor returns back to the Ship, to share his ill got gains with the *Flemings*; This way of proceeding was very detrimental to the *English*, and other Christians Trading on these Coasts, so that unless they connive with these Factors, their Voyage will be lost, and their Goods unfold.

In 1553. *Thomas Windham*, and *Anthony Pinada* a *Portugal*, in two *English* Ships traded along these Coasts as far as *Benin*, where they presented themselves to the King who sat in a great Hall, the Walls whereof were made of Earth without Windows, the Roof of thin Boards, open in divers places; his Nobles never look him in the Face, but sit with their Buttocks on the Ground, and their hands before their Faces, not looking up till the King commands them; when they depart they go backward; turning their Faces still toward him. The next year Captain *John Lock* sailed into these Parts to Trade for Gold and Elephants Teeth; And after him Captain *Towerfon* made several Voyages thither, who at the River of *St. Vincent*, observed a kind of Pease growing on the Shore like Trees with stalks twenty seven paces long; At *Cape Tres Puntas*, they made him swear by the Water of the Sea, that he would not hurt them, before they would trade with him; *Aban* a *Negro* King treated them kindly with a Pot of Palm or *Coco-Wine*, which they draw out of Trees.

The People are handsome and well proportioned, having nothing disagreeable in their Countenances, but the blackness of their Complexion, some of them have flattish Noses, all little Ears, the People go all Naked till they are married, and then are clothed from the middle to the Knees; At the Marriage of their Daughters, they give half an Ounce of Gold to buy Wine for the Wedding; the Bride in the presence of her Friends swears to be true to her Husband, which the Man doth not; who have

on the Coast of Guinea.

have as many Wives as they can maintain, yet the first has this preheminnence, so that he can never take another but by her permission, but because the multitude of Wives and Children are counted the greatest honour and riches in that Countrey, they often perswade their Husbands to take more, and glory therein; the first Wife likewise has the privilege to lye with her Husband three Nights successively, whilst the rest must be content only with one, so that they live very quietly together. A Merchant or Captain will have Thirty or Forty; the King of *Benin* had six hundred, wherewith he went in solemn Procession every year; The King of *Fetu's* Son had fourteen Sons and twelve Daughters, and kept an hundred Slaves to wait upon them; At *Cape Gonsalvo* they pink and Colour their Bodies, and offer their Wives to Strangers; The King uses his own Daughters when grows up as Wives, and the Queens with the like incestuous abomination make use of their own Sons.

Their Women are unfaithful Discoverers of Natures hidden secrets, not being ashamed to be delivered publicly in the sight of Men, Boys and Girls. They circumsize both Sexes; after Travel they will not accompany their Husbands in three months; As soon as she is delivered they give her a Drink made of Rice, Mays, Water, Wine, and *Malaguet* like our Pepper, after which she lyes warm three or four hours, and then rises, walhes her self and Child, and so falls to her Work as before; Next they give it a name, usually of some Christian they are obliged to, then wrapping it in a kind of a Blanket or Skin, they lay it upon Rushes where it continues above five Weeks, then the Mother tyes it to a board and carries it on her back with the Legs under her Arm-pits, and the hands tyed about her neck, where it hangs all day, and never comes off till it goes to Bed, and yet few or none prove lame or deformed, notwithstanding

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the shaking of their Bodies; they give them the breast over their Shoulders, and this may be the reason of the flatness of their Noses by their knocking them continually against the Back and Shoulders of the Mother while she is walking or at Work, for it is observed that the Children of their Gentry, whose Mothers do not labour, nor carry their Infants about them, have very comely Noses; they wash and rub their Children every Morning with Oil of Palms.

When they are seven or eight years old, they hang a Net about their Necks, made of the Bark of a Tree, full of *Fetiches* or little Gods, to secure them from the Devil, who they believe would else carry them away; They hang their Hair full of Shells, and Coral about the Arms and Legs, with several *Fetichers* of different qualities; one being an Antidote against Vomiting, a second against dangerous Falls, a third prevents Bleeding, a fourth causes Sleep, a fifth secures them against Wild Beasts, and the like, giving to each *Fetich* a different name: They soon learn to speak, go, and swim: When they are born, they are not black, but red: About seven year old they learn to spin Thread, make Nets, and go a Fishing with their Fathers, and feed as they do, picking up any nasty thing in the Streets, which they eat with good Appetites: The Boys and Girls are naked, which makes them have no sense of Shame or Modesty, they being neither reprov'd nor corrected by their Parents: they are excellent at Swimming, even at this Age, so that if their Canoe overset at Sea, they are very little concerned, all of them swimming back again to the place from whence they came, and consequently they can Dive with great dexterity, and fetch up any thing from the bottom: About twelve their Fathers instruct them how to make a Canoe, and catch Fish: The Merchants bring their Sons acquainted with Europeans,

and with the Mystery of Trade: At eighteen they begin to set up for themselves, two or three together hiring a House and purchasing a Canoe; they then cover their Nudities, grow amorous, and their Fathers look out Wives for them: The Girls clean the Houses, pick the Rice, beat the Mays, make the Bread, clean the Kitchen, buy and sell at Market, make Baskets of Rushes and Mats which they weave extream curiously, but their chief Care is to provide Meat and Drink for their Parents, secure their Goods and all other kinds of good Huswifry; when grown up they are very lascivious, and boast of their Gallantries, especially with Strangers, whom they seem to affect above their own Men: They are very careful to keep their Teeth white, have Wit enough, but are very wanton with the Young Fellows stark naked, to please whom they wash, comb, and plait their Hair with great curiosity; some paint their Foreheads and Eyebrows red and white, and hang Pendants in their Ears; all love Ribbons especially red, they have Necklaces of Coral, and Bracelets upon their Wrists, Arms and Legs, when they go abroad they wear a piece of Silk, Taffaty or other stuff wrapt about from the Breast to the mid-leg, and have always a great Bunch of Keys, though never a Coffer nor Trunk to open; the Virgins make it their whole business to appear acceptable, especially to white men, and are seldom barren before, though not very fruitful after Marriage.

For many years the *English* frequenting these Coasts, made little Benefit thereby; for the Inhabitants, perceiving their Gold so earnestly desired by all Nations, set such a rate thereon, and having been often beguiled, they grew more wary in their bargaining, and to the measure and goodness of their Commodities, and though at first they knew no distinction of Christians, but thought the *Portugals*, and all other white men to be of the same Nation,

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Nation, yet they have since learned the particular manners and dealing of each Country, and have found the fairest Trade from the *English*, who are therefore most welcome to them, and speed best of any other Nation; Especially since the Traders into these parts were incorporated, by their Charter dated Jan. 20. 1662. and intituled, *The Company of Royal Adventurers of England Trading into Africa, or the Guinea Company*; The Limits of their Trade, being from Sally in South Barbary, to Cape de bona Esperanza, or the Cape of good Hope, within which Limits all *English* Ships are prohibited to Trade unless Authorized by them. The Commodities exported by the Royal Company to *Africa* are Iron, Copper, Stellas, Sheets, Says, Perpetuans, Cowries, Welch Plains, Manilloes, Boyfades, Chints, Romberges, Coral, Callicoes, Nicarnies, Clouts, Amber, Powder, Muskets, Batteries of all sorts, Buckshaws, Knives and Sheaths, Swords, Tallow, &c. For which they import from thence to *England*, Gold, Elephants Teeth, Hides, Malaguets, or Guinea Pepper, Red Wood, Ambergreece, with several other good Commodities, besides numbers of *Negroes* for supplying the *American* Plantations, to their great Advantage.

The Royal *African* Company have erected the following Forts and Castles upon the Coast for Securing their Commerce.

On the North Part of *Guinea*.

- I. James Fort in the River *Gambia*.
- II. The Fort of *Sierra Leona* in *Bence Island*.
- III. *Sherbro* in *Tork Island*.

On the South Part of *Guinea*.

- IV. *Dickies Cove*.

V. *Commenda*.

- V. *Commenda.*
- VI. *Cape Coast Castle,*
- VII. *Fort Royal.*
- VIII. *Annamabo.*
- IX. *Winnebah.*
- X. *Akra.*

I. *James Fort.*

THIS Fort was formerly secured with eight Pieces of Cannon, but was demolished by the *French* in the late War. It is now rebuilding much stronger, and designed to have Ninety Guns, and a Garrison of Two Hundred and Fifty *Europeans*, besides *Negroes* and *Mulattoes*. The Government of this Place is reckoned worth about Two Thousand Pound a Year. It is situate near *Cape Verde*, so called from its continual Greenness, which makes it a delectable place, being a Promontory which throws its self into the Sea covered with green Trees, and causing a beautiful Prospect by reason of their evenness, seeming as if planted by a Line; the Natives, have generally small Bellies, long Legs, broad Feet, long Toes, sharp Sight, quick Wits, are Envious, curiously Neat, Thieves, Letcherous, subject to the Pox, of which as well as their *Pudenda* they are not the least ashamed, yet hold breaking wind backward a great incivility, and wondred at the *Hollanders* for offering them such contempt. They have Stomachs like *Estridges*, as appears by their strange and usual repasts; when they go to Market they wash from Head to Foot, and put on other Cloths; They buy only for one day; Their Bread is made by stamping their Millet as we do Spice in a wooden Dish, steeping it over night with a little Maiz, and in the morning laying it on a stone, they grind it with another stone, as Painters do their Colours, till it be dough, which they then temper with fresh Water and Salt, and make

make Rolls thereof twice so big as a Mans Fist, baking them a little on the Hearth and then eat them. Their Viands are raw Flesh, handfuls of Corn, large draughts of *Aqua Vite*, Dogs, Cats, Buffies, Elephants, though stinking like Carrion, and a thousand Magots crawling on them; They have little Birds like Bulfinches which hang their Nests on the small ends of Branches of Trees for Fear of Snakes, these they eat alive Feathers and all; The *Negroes* say that up in the Countrey, they eat dried Snakes, and the Guts of Dogs raw, which our Author hath seen, and a Boy who was left on Ship-board in pawn for Money, would privately kill the Hens, that he might eat the raw Guts; They likewise eat raw stinking Fish dried in the Sun, yet can dispence with dainties when they have them; They make a kind of Ale of Mays and Water boyld together, and putting it into a Vessel as large as a Kilderkin, four or five place themselves round, and drink it off, each sending a little Pot full to his best beloved Wife; They lay their Hands upon the Head of him that drinks, and cry aloud thrice *Tantosi*. He must not drink off all, but leave a little to throw on the Ground to his *Petisso*, saying *I, ou*, spouting out some on the Arms and Legs of their *Petissoes*, supposing that otherwise they should not drink in quiet; they are great Drinkers, and feed as unmannerly as Swine, sitting on the ground, not swallowing one Morsel after another, but tear their Meat to pieces, and throw it into their Mouths which stand gaping to receive it, they are always hungry, and would eat all day long; Yea the *Europeans* have great Appetites while they are there; He that gets most, drinks most of their strong Liquors, for they lay up but little.

II. *Sierra Leona.*

This Fort is in *Bence* Island, and was likewise demolished by the *French* in the late War. It is also rebuilding, and will be secured by Sixteen Guns, and thirty *Europeans*, besides *Mulattoes* and *Blacks*. An *Englishman* dwelt a long time in one of the Isles, having a fine House, and was well beloved and protected by the Kings of that Country. In the first War with *Holland* 1666. our Author being aboard a *Dutch* Man-of War, this *English* Factor writ to them divers times, to come and Trade with them, and told him he might do it with safety, and upon Parole the *Englishman* called *Abraham* came aboard them in his Shallop, rowed by three *Slaves*, accompanied by a *Hollander* and two others which belonged to him, and was kindly treated; but afterward the Captain contrary to the advice of the rest, treacherously made him a Prisoner, and the three *Moors* with him, to their great surprizal; And Jan. 1. 1667. their great Shallop was manned out with thirty Men, and one Cannon to besiege his House, which was built of Brick and Freestone, defended with four great Guns, encompassed with a fine Wood of Palm-trees, which supplied him with Wine; On one side were about twenty Cabines for the Natives, and on the other a Spring of good Water, it being the most beautiful Island upon the River.

Being about to Land, they discovered 200 *Moors* got together about the House with Firelocks, and a greater number farther up in the Woods, which obliged the *Hollanders* to make a show of going up higher, as being weaker, and so had more Occasion for the Wind, but the *Negroes* thought they had been gone to *Bowre*, and dispatch'd a Canoe to give the King of *Boullon* the Alarm, which was pursued by the Enemy, who fired into their Boat, and at length took them; they were two young *Slaves* belonging

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to the *Portugals*, who lived with the *English* Factory but would confess nothing of their Message; The *English* in the House observing what passed, fired at them with their Cannon, and three of their Bullets fell within ten paces of the Boat; The *Hollanders* got out of the reach of their Guns, and came to an Anchor to wait the Tyde; About an hour after two *Moors* belonging to one of the Neighbour Islands made up directly to them in a Canoe, and came within Pistol-shot, but would not be perswaded aboard; the *Dutch* firing on them, they fled, and stooping for Fear of their Fire, seemed no higher than Cats; the *English* in the interim played upon them, though they saw they were out of their reach, to shew the Natives they had undertaken their Defence, and desired their Friendship.

The Tyde coming in, the *Dutch* retreated to their Ship, wherein they found several *Moors* and *Portugals*, and among them the King of *Bondam's* Son called *Bembo*, about 35 years old, well proportioned, and abating his Blackness, a handsome Man; he was a great Friend of *Abrahams* the *English* Factor, and when he understood he was a Prisoner, interceded for his Ransom, and on Monday noon came aboard again with an hundred Elephants Teeth, weighing nine hundred Pound, and two Civet Cats alive, upon the delivery whereof *Abraham* was dismiss, the *Hollanders* giving him a little Barrel of Strong-Waters, a Roll of Tobacco, a Cheese and a Salvo of three Guns.

III. *Sherbrow.*

THIS Fort is situate in *York* River, fortified with Twenty Guns, and a Garrison of an Hundred and Fifty White Men, besides *Mulattoes* and *Negroes*. The Fort consists of two Palankeys, exceeding strongly built of Stone, and of a great height, in Form of an half Moon.

The Religion of the Natives (if we may so call it) is generally Paganism, they salute the New

MOON

Moon with horrible Roarings and strange Gestures of Adoration; They offer their Sacrifices in the Woods before great hollow Trees, wherein their Idols are placed; yet this they do rather out of Custom than Zeal, using neither Form nor Method in their Devotions, every one making a God after his own Fancy; some seeming to incline to *Mahometanism*, others to *Judaism*, and many of them are *Roman Catholics*; yet divers affirm, that God who giveth all things, and can do what he pleaseth, and causes Thunders, Lightning, Rain, and Wind, is Omnipotent, and needs neither praying to, nor to be set forth in so mysterious a Way as that of the Trinity. They believe that when People die they go into another World, and will have Occasion for many of the same things they use here, and therefore put part of their Householdstuff into the Grave with the dead Corps; and if they lose any thing, imagine their Friends in the other World had need of it, and have taken it away.

They have no Letters nor Books, yet keep Tuesday for a Sabbath, forbearing then their Fishing and Husbandry, and the Palm Wine which is gotten that day must not be sold, but is offered to the King, who bestows it on his Courtiers to drink at night. On this Day in the midst of the Marketplace they place a Table on four Pillars about three yards high, whose flat cover is made of Straw and Reeds woven together, upon which they place many straw Rings called *Fetissoes* or Gods, and within them set Wheat, Water and Oil for their God whom they imagine devours it; Their Priest they call *Fetissero*, who every Festival day placeth a Seat upon that Table, and sitting thereon, preacheth to the People, but what his Doctrine is, the Europeans cannot understand; After this the Women offer him their Infants, whom he besprinkles with Water, wherein a live Snake swims, wherewith he likewise besprinkles the Table, and then uttering,

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uttering certain Words very loud, and stroking the Children with some Kind of Colours, as if giving them his Blessing, he himself drinks of that Water, the People clapping their hands and crying, *I ou, I ou*, and so he dimisseth this devout Assembly.

Many wear such Rings next their Bodies, to preserve them from the Mischiefs their angry God might inflict upon them, in Honour of whom they daub themselves with a kind of Chalky Earth, which is their Morning Mattens; At their eating, the first bit, and the first draught is consecrated to their *Fetisso*, wherewith they besprinkle it: If Fishermen have not a good Draught, they present a piece of Gold to the Priest to reconcile them to their frowning Saint, who with his Wives makes a kind of Procession through the Streets, smiting his Breast, and clapping his Hands with a mighty Noise, till he come to the Shore, where they cut down Boughs from certain Trees, and hang them on their Necks, playing on a Timbrel; Then the Priest turns to his Wives, and expostulates with them, and throws Wheat and other things into the Sea, as an Offering to appease the *Fetisso's* displeasure against the Fishermen; When the King Sacrifices to his *Fetisso*, he commands the Priest or *Petissero* to enquire of a Tree, whereunto he ascribeth Divinity, what he will demand; The Priest comes to the Tree, and in a heap of Ashes there provided, sticks the Branch of a Tree, and drinking Water out of a Basen, spouts it upon the Branch, and then daubeth his Face with the Ashes, after which the Devil out of the Tree gives answer to the King's questions; The Nobility likewise adore certain Trees, esteeming them Oracles, and they report the Devil sometimes appears to them like a black Dog, and otherwhile answers them without any visible Apparition. Some worship a Bird called *Pittoie*, spotted and painted as it were with Stars,

and resembleth the Voice of a Bull; To hear this Bird low in their Journey, is reckoned a good Omen, they saying, their *Fetisso* promises them good Fortune, and so they set a Vessel of Water and Wheat in the place where they hear it; And as the Earth and Air yield them Deities, so the Sea yields certain Fishes whom they canonise; upon this account they never take the *Tunny* Fish, the *Swordfish* they eat, but dry the Sword on his back, which is held in great Veneration: Yea, the Mountains are not without Honour, and if they did not pacifie their Anger by setting daily Presents of Meat and Drink thereon, they believe they would bend their sullen Brows, and as their high Tops threaten to scale Heaven, would overwhelm the Earth and destroy them all.

Neither has Nature alone this Priviledge, but Art likewise is concerned in making Gods, composed sometimes of filthy things, as of a piece of putrified Earth anointed with Suet, Grease and Oil of Palms, with five or six Parrot-Feathers upright in the middle, to which morning and Night they pay their Devotions: when it thunders, rains hard, or the Wind blows strong, there is not one to be seen in the Streets, all hide themselves in their Houses, and cry, *The Gods of the Whites are angry.* The Devil is so dreadful to them, they tremble at naming him, and say he beats them, and makes them do evil things for their *Fetisso*, which every one carries about him, some are only the ends of Horns filled with Dung, others as the Heads of some Creatures, and the like; which their Priests sell them at their own Price, and pretend they found them under the *Fetiché* Tree. When any one dies they make a new *Fetisso* or Ring of Straw, and conjure it to keep company and protect the dead in their Journey to the other World; They lay the Corps on a Matt upon the Ground, wrapt in Woollen, with a Stool covered with a Goat-

Goatskin under the Head, the Body is then strowed with Ashes, the Arms laid by its side, and the Eyes opened; this continues half a day, the best beloved Wife sitting by the Husband (as the Husband doth by his first Wife) crying *Auy*, and wiping her Face with a wisp of Straw; Other Women go round the Houle and Corps, singing and beating on Basons; The Eldest *Murini* or Gentleman goes from House to House with a Bason, into which every one puts the value of Twelve Pence in Gold; with this they buy a Cow, with whose Blood the *Ferissers* or Priest appeaseth the *Fetisso*. The Friends and Kindred assembling, prepare a Hen, and then seating themselves in a Corner of the dead Man's House, they place all his *Fetissoes* or Godson a Row, the greatest in the midst, adorning them with Garlands of Pease and Beans, and then sprinkle them with the Blood of the Hen, and hang a Chain or Garland of Herbs about their Necks; after this the Hen being boyled, the Women set it in the midst of his *Fetissoes*, and the Priest taking Water into his Mouth, amidst his Charms, spits it out on the *Fetissoes*, and plucking the Herbs from his Neck, he makes a Ball of them, where-with he besmeares his Face; which Ball hereby is made a *Fetisso*, and the Party deceased is now at rest.

In the mean time the dearest of his Wives fills all the House with Mourning, the Neighbours and Friends assisting with Songs and Dances; At length they take up the Corps and carry it to the Grave, which is about four foot deep, and covered with Stakes that nothing may fall therein; The Women come about the Sepulchre, and expostulate thus with him in a pitiful and lamenting Voice, Alas, "why didst thou dye? Thou hadst so much Wheat, "so much Maiz, thou wast beloved of thy Family, "and they had great Care of thy person, why "wouldst thou dye? what have we deserved, wherefore

“ wherein have we offended thee, what discontent
 “ have we ever given thee, to oblige thee to leave
 “ us? If he be a Man, they add, Thou wert so vali-
 “ ant, so generous, thou hast overthrow’n so many
 “ Enemies, thou hast behaved thy self gallantly
 “ in so many Fights, who shall now defend us
 “ from our Adversaries? Wherefore then wouldst
 “ thou dye? Others cry, He is dead, that brave
 “ Huntsman, that excellent Fisherman, that Vali-
 “ ant Warriour, that great destroyer of *Portugals*,
 “ that generous Defender of our Countrey, he is
 “ departed this World. Then they throw on a lit-
 “ tle Earth, but none can get into the Corps, for
 “ he hath with him his Household stuff, Armour,
 “ and whatsoever he used in his life time, and Wine
 “ too, if he loved it, to drink in the other World.
 “ Lastly, they cover the Sepulchre with a Roof to
 “ defend all from Rain; If the King dye, greater
 “ Solemnity is used, yea his Nobles thinking so great
 “ a Personage ought to have Attendants, one offers
 “ to him a Servant, another a Wife, a third his
 “ Son or Daughter, even many of both Sexes to
 “ wait upon him, all whom are suddenly slain, and
 “ their Bloody Carcasses buried with him; yea the
 “ Kings Wives who loved him best, refuse not this
 “ last and everlasting Service, but are willing to dye,
 “ that they may again live with him. The Heads of
 “ the Slain are set upon Poles round about the Se-
 “ pulchre; Meat, Drink, Cloths, Arms, and other
 “ Utensils are buried with them; After the Funeral,
 “ they go to the Sea, and there use other Ceremo-
 “ nies, some washing, while others play on Basons
 “ and Instruments, where the Widdow or Wid-
 “ dower is laid backward on the Water with divers
 “ words of Complaint, at last they return back to the
 “ dead Man’s House, where they drink themselves
 “ drunk, and walk away all further Sorrow.

IV. *Dickeys Cove.*

THis Fort hath ten Guns, very good Saker, and Minion. It lies on the Southern Part of *Guinea*, and hath four Palankers strongly built of Lime and Stone: With a Garrison of thirty white Men, besides *Blacks* and *Mylattoes*. There is a Place called *Cape Miserado* by the *Portugals*, either because it is encompassed with Rocks that lye under Water, and would inevitably destroy any Vessel which should come nearer than half a League, or because the *French* who were formerly massacred here, cryed out *Misericorde, Misericorde, Mercy, Mercy*; Besides the Natives of this place being very cruel, they have denominated the River, and called it *Duro*, as being hard and Fatal to the Europeans. The Government of this Countrey is absolute and unlimited Monarchy; so that the King is the only and sole Judge in all Causes; and though he admit his Counsellours sometimes to give their Opinions, yet he follows his own single resolved determinations; This absolute Power makes him jealous of his Honour, of which he will not endure the least diminution; His highest Pomp consists in sitting upon a Shield, whereby he signifies that he is the Protection and Defence of his Countrey, and the Manager of all Wars, pacifying Civil insurrections, and other weighty Matters belonging to him alone; His Title is *Dondagh*, which is as much as *Monarch*. When any Nobleman is Disobedient and will not appear upon Summons, he sends this *Korodo* or Shield, as if he would upbraidingly say, *Be thou Lord your self, and bear the Burden of the Countrey*. This peremptory command by the Shield is sent by two Drummers, who when they come near the Offenders Habitation begin to beat their Drums, and so continue without ceasing till they have delivered the Shield, upon receipt whereof

whereof, he must speed to Court without delay, carrying the Shield with him, which he presents to the King, begging Forgiveness for his miscarriages, and so taking up the Earth before the King, humbles himself.

Those that address to the King for any Favour, make their Way with presents of Ribbons, Elephants Teeth, or such things, which he must deliver at the House of the Kings chiefest Wife, who carries it to the King, requesting that the Person may be admitted into his presence; If the King accept it, the Person hath Leave to enter, otherwise if any complaints be brought against him, he sends it back, yet so as the presenter dares not receive and carry it away, but continues his Suit by Friends without Intermission; by whose frequent and renewed Mediations, the King at last seeming a little pacified, remits his severity, takes the Present, and calls for the Suppliant, who entering the Royal Presence, goes bowing all along toward the King, who sits on the Ground upon a Mat, leaning on a Stool, when he approaches within two Steps, he bows himself to the Earth, kneeling upon one Knee with his right Elbow on the Ground, and names the Kings Title, *Dondagh*, whereupon the King if pleased answers, *Namady, I thank you*, if not he sits silent. If it be a Person of Quality and his Subject, the King perhaps causes a Mat to be spread on the Ground, upon which sitting at some distance, he moves his request; but if a Foreigner, who comes only to salute the King, he is conducted to him without any further Ceremony, and receives an immediate dispatch; If the person have any Proposition, Petition, or Complaint to make, an Interpreter is called, who coming with his Bow in his hand, opens the whole matter to the King, sentence by sentence, whereto according to the quality of the Affair he receives Answer, with promise, if upon Complaint, that when he hath heard the

the other party, he will forthwith give Judgment according to Right.

If any Man come to thank the King for doing Exemplary Justice in a difficult Cause, after his Presents received, he divests himself of all his Cloths and Ornaments, saving a little Cloth to cover his Virilities, and so casts himself backward upon the Ground, and instantly turning again, rises upon one Knee, takes up Earth with his Hand, and lays it upon his Head, then leaning with one Elbow upon the Earth, he says three times *Dondagh, where-upon the King answers sometimes Namady, I thank you, and sometimes otherwise as he thinks fit*; The first Address is usually performed in his own House in the presence of his chiefest Wife; but such as concern Justice, or the State of the Countrey, he hears in the Council House in the presence of his Lords. When some eminent Person sent from a Neighbour King, desires Audience, one of the Kings Wives goes with a present, and tells him who sent it, whereupon the Person appears before the King and takes up Earth.

When an Ambassador sent from another Great Prince approaches the Borders, he gives notice of his coming; whereupon he is ordered to remain in the next Town till all be made ready which is requisite in the Kings Town. There he is received with great Triumphs, which consist in exercising with Bows, Arrows, Lances and Shields, as if they were fighting against Enemies, with great Drumming and Songs of War; The Sport ended, the King retires to the Council House, where after a little stay, inquiry is made if the King may be saluted; having permission the Ambassador enters, and kneeling down with his back to the King, and his Bow in his hand bent to the utmost, he allusively implies, that he will set himself to the utmost against his Enemies: Mean time the Ambassadors Followers chant forth his praises, as before the

the Kings Servants sung Elogiums to his Honour. These Eulogiums they always begin with *Polo, Polo Sammach*, and then add, *His handy-work is not to be equall'd by another Man*, and then, *I will stick as close as Pitch to him that opposes me*. The Council-House is open on all sides, with great Attendance round about, where he receives this first Address; After which the Ambassador desires leave to relate his Embassy, but is put off till the next day, so retiring, he diverts himself till the appointed time, in Feasts and Recreations. The Ambassador receives Answer by the Kings directions from an Interpreter, and then is shewed the Apartment for him and his Retinue, where the Kings Slaves bring them Water to wash, and the Kings Women being neatly dress'd, in Dishes set on their heads bring Rice and Flesh, after which the King sends for his Welcome, Wine and other presents, as a Kettle, Basson, or the like. If any European Merchant bring the King a Present, he is invited to eat with him, but with no Black of what quality soever will he eat out of the same Dish, but sends their Meat to them by his Women.

Once a year he makes a great Feast for the Common People, buying up for that purpose all the Palm-Wine, and Herds of Cattel, the Heads of which are painted and hung up in the Kings Chamber, in Testimony of his Bounty: He inviteth also his Neighbour Kings, Captains and Gentlemen, and then prays and sacrifices to his *Petisso*, which is the highest Tree in the Town. The King comes little abroad; morning and evening, his Slaves blow Trumpets made of Elephants Teeth, while his Wives anoint and wash his Body: He sits in state holding in his hand the Tail of an Horse to drive away Flies, adorned with Rings of Gold on his Arms, Neck and Legs, and Coral Beads wherewith he sets off his Beard. The Kings Children must maintain themselves when of Age, the People not liking

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to maintain them Idle; the King only bestows on them a Marriage-Gift and a Slave; when he dies, his eldest Brother succeeds in the Throne, and enjoys his Rice, Fields, Slaves and Women. These People believe that the Almighty whom they call *Kanun*, will punish all their Misdeeds, and reward well doers, and therefore when oppressed, call for his Aid to do them Justice, continually incanting, *That there shall a time come, when all ill men shall receive their deserts.* They imagine that their Friends after death become Spirits, whom they call *Jarmanen*, and know all Transactions here below, with whom therefore they hold familiar Colloquies, acquainting them with all their troubles and adversities: When they go into the Woods to hunt Elephants, Buffs, or upon any other dangerous Enterprize, they go first and offer to the Spirit of their deceased Parents, either a Cow, Wine or Rice, which they leave on the Grave; They suppose them to reside in the Woods, to whom they address themselves with great Complaints and lamentations when in Affliction; where likewise their most Solemn Acts of Devotions are performed, where no Women nor Children are permitted to come; The King calls upon the Souls of his Father and Mother in every difficulty.

If a Woman be suspected of Adultery, the complaining Husband desires she may be delivered up to *Jarmanen*, or the Spirits of his Ancestors, and brings her in the Evening before the Council, where calling the Spirits to her, she is blindfolded, admonished to forsake her evil Life, and not to go to any but her own Husband, and presently a great Noise or murmur is raised, as if Spirits did appear, with some unintelligible (though articulate) sounds, which are interpreted aloud to the whole Congregation, with threatnings, that if ever she commit the like offence again, she shall be punished according to her demerits, and with her Paramour, be

carried

carried away by Jannanen, to whom yet none are delivered up, but upon clear evidence of their Guilt; to which end they have a Water of Cursing or Divination wherewith they extort the Truth in all doubtful matters, compounded of Barks and Herbs boiled together, which when it is enough, the Priest repeats secretly the names of the suspected persons, or other matters to which the Witchcraft must be applied, and then washes the Legs and Arms of those accused with fair Water; after this he puts his Divining Staff, which is bruised and tused at the end, into the Pot, and drops or presseth the Water out of it upon the Arm or Leg of the suspected Person, muttering these Words over it, *If he be guilty of this or that, then let this Water scald or burn him till the very Skin come off.* If the party remain unhurt, they judge him innocent, and proceed to the Tryal of another till they have discovered the Criminal, who being found, the Executioner instantly leads him bound and blindfold into a Field or Wood, and placing him on his Knees with his Head bowed down, he first runs him through the Body with a Scimeter, and then chops off his Head with an Ax, for they do not believe he is dead till his Head is off; The Carcase cut into four quarters, after great lamentations, they leave in the Field as a prey to the Beasts and Fowls, but the Friends take away the Head as a great Present, and boiling it in a Kettle, drink up the Broth, hanging the Skull by their Fetisso or Idol. The like Trial is made of other Offences among the Blacks, so that every one had need be very careful to prevent Suspicion.

V. Commenda.

THIS Fort is Four Square strongly built of Stone. It hath twenty Guns, and Four-score Europeans to defend it, with many Negro's and Malatto's.

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Some time since *Mendins* the King of *Monon* died, whose Subjects and Favourites made strict Inquiry according to Custom, how he came by his end, but the narrowest of their scrutinies not being able to make any discovery, they were forced to acquiesce, yet had such an inveterate hatred against *Manimassab*, his Brother, that they forced him to the Trial, which seeing no other Remedy, he underwent without any hurt, as a remarkable sign of his Innocence; whereupon he demanded to be restored to his former Honour and Credit, but instead thereof, the Tryers told him, The King in his Life time was
 "our Common Father, and should not we after
 "his death endeavour to find out what caused him
 "to dye it were a great shame for us; we have
 "examined and tryed you, but it shall not remain
 "so, we will look farther into the Business, and
 "make the Southsayers acquainted with it; *Manimassab* mad at these inhuman usages, burst
 "forth at last into these words; This shame is not
 "to be suffered from mine own Subjects in my own
 "Countrey, I will go under the Conduct of the
 "Spirits of my deceased Friends, and seek a dwelling place. In this manner leaving his Native
 "Countrey, he traveled Northward into *Gala*, inhabited by a mean and simple People, and won so
 "upon them by his endearing behaviour, that they
 "unanimously besought him to be their Prince. to
 "which he consented upon Condition, That they should
 "give him some of their Plants and Venison for an acknowledgement of their Subjection. This they yielded to,
 "but such was their Brutish Barbarism, that though
 "they owned him their Lord, they used him as their
 "Companion, for being wholly unacquainted with
 "Civility, when any of them brought him Wine, Rice
 "or Flesh, they came again to him to require their
 "Collibashes or Baskets, which unmannerly clownish
 "behaviour, *Manimassab* so resented, that he withdrew from them, to require assistance from *Flanfixe*
 King

King of *Pelgia*, whose Daughter he had married, to reduce the *Gala* to his Authority.

The King hearing the Request of his Son in Law, lent him many Soldiers under the Conduct of *Flonikerry* his General, who unexpectedly fell in to *Gala* and subdued the People, setting *Manimassah* in an absolute Dominion, who hath ever since continued their Prince, and taught them with sorrow more respective qualities; after this, *Flonikerry* returned to *Pelgia*, where he was received and welcomed with great applause, and the King willing to gratifie him for his honest performances, he according to *Flonikerry*'s Petition, gave him leave to go and conquer, and settle himself and his People in *Caba Monte* an adjacent Countrey, expressing his Kindness in saying, *I shall do the desire of his Heart.* He with a considerable Force marching toward this place, the Inhabitants being numerous and courageous, were not soon subdued, but at length tired with the continual onsets of their Enemies, who shot poisoned Arrows, which made all wounds though never so slight prove mortal, a fatal Invention unknown to these People, they went with their Hoods upon their Heads as usual, to ask favour, which *Flonikerry* naturally inclined to Pity, easily granted, bidding them go lie down with their Faces upon the Ground, then coming out of his Fort he trod upon them with his Feet; He then made an Agreement with them, some Hens being killed in the presence of them all, of whose Blood the Conquered swallowed a little, as a token of Friendship. Afterward the Hens were boiled, and the Flesh eaten among them, only the Legs were kept for a perpetual Remembrance, for if any Man after that time broke his promise, to him were the Legs shown, who upon sight thereof soon recanted for Fear of the punishment that would follow.

Flonikerry overjoyed at his Success; for assuring his new Dominion, sought to win the Minds of the vanquished to him, and to contract a firm League with the Lords of his own Countrey. But scarce were the minds of the Nobility united, when *Miminique* Son of *Manimassah*, with a great Army of *Gala's*, and others, make War upon him, of whose design his Father was not ignorant, having forgot the kindness received from *Flonikerry's* Arms, in setting him in his new acquired Dominions. *Flonikerry* drew together his Forces, to whom the Nobles joining theirs, he formed a considerable Army; wherewith marching toward the Enemy, they came to a Battle, wherein by the Multitude of their Enemies, they were at first put to a disorderly Retreat, which *Flonikerry* who was of an undaunted Spirit perceiving, digged with his hand a hole in the ground, and put his knees in it, with a Resolution either to dye there, or to remain Conqueror; so after a long and sharp Contest being even covered with Arrows, he was slain on the spot. However his Men to revenge their Princes Death, rallied and gave a fresh Charge with such Fury, that they turned the Fortune of the Day, and became sole Masters of the Field.

The Death of *Flonikerry* was kept secret till they sent for his Brother *Zillimanque* to take his Charge, who accepting the same, pursued the Victory, and drew near the Enemies Camp, which he soon surprized, and gave as a Spoil to his Soldiers; After which he marched farther, the People all along yielding Subjection without Blows, whereby they soon became Masters of the whole Countrey, and gain'd the Reputation of a mighty people; After which he was poisoned, as was thought, leaving behind him several Sons who were young, and not capable to manage their Fathers Conquests. However, *Flansire* his eldest was admitted Successor, during whose Minority his Uncle *Jemmah* undertook

took the Government, but *Flansire* growing to years, took the Royal Authority into his own hands, and to shew that he inherited as well his Fathers Valour as Countreys, resolves to enlarge his Bounds yet farther, and to that end marcht with his Forces over the River *Gallina* or *Hens*, taking all the adjacent places as far as *Sierra Leona*, and placing Garisons therein: having settled his new Conquests, he return'd to his own Native Principality, where he spent a good part of his Life in Peace and quietness, when on a sudden there came News from *Sierra Leona* that *Kandaqualla* his Governour was driven out thence, and forc'd to fly with all his People to the Islands of *Bannaneo*, not being able to withstand *Falma* of *Dogo*, who with a mighty Force invaded them; *Flansire* startled at this intelligence, and knowing nothing more necessary than expedition, sent to the Lords his Substitutes, to raise an Army and meet him at an appointed Rendezvous; but they having made a private Confederacy with *Gamina* their Master *Flansire's* Brother, neglected and slighted his Commands. *Flansire* ignorant of this Combination, leaving the Government of his Kingdom, Wives and Children to his treacherous Brother *Gamina*, march'd with his eldest Son *Flambore* the present King of *Quoia*, not doubting the Fidelity of his Provincials: He went first by Land to the River of *Hens*, and from thence in Canoes to the Isles of *Bananes*, to take with him his People who were driven from *Sierra Leona*, and so bringing them back thither, he began a sharp War with *Falma*.

This *Falma* had been formerly in great Favour with the King of *Dogo*, or *Hondo*, but having debauched one of his Wives, the King was so offended, that not content it should as usual, be bought off with Gifts or Slaves, he causes his Ears to be cut off and banished him his presence, but length of time so wore out the Kings Fury, that *Falma*

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was again admitted to Court, where he soon began to shew his Insolence, and at length address the King in these Terms; Sir King, considering the Wickedness committed against you my Lord and Master, I am obliged to thank you for your gracious Sentence by which I am punished, whereby every one that looks upon me derides and scorns me, and the rather because the punishment is unusual, and the like Offence customarily bought off with Goods and Slaves: Now as you were pleased to punish me, so I desire the like Offence in others may be punished in the same manner. It may happen that some of the King's Servants or Subjects may fall into the same Lapse, but if this Sentence be either denied, or not performed, I shall complain against my Lord the King in the Ways and in the Woods to the Jannanen and Belli, that is, to all the Spirits and Demons. The King having heard this audacious Speech, notwithstanding this seeming Threat, determined that the Punishment inflicted on him should not follow upon all: But yet to pacifie him, he made him General of an Army to recover *Sierra Leona* cut of the hands of *Kandagualla*, who presided there for *Flansire*.

To repel this Invader *Flansire* (as we said) coming to *Sierra Leona* with an Army, and making sharp War, at length by the Help of some Europeans he fell upon the town of *Falmahab*, and with Axes cutting down the Tree Wall, at last they forced an entrance, and set the Houses on Fire, whose Fury soon encreased to an impossibility of being quenched, whereupon *Falma* unable to resist, fled, whom young *Flambole* pursued, and though he mist him, yet got great Reputation, the People styling him, *The Pursuer of Falma*. *Flansire* having reconquered these Countries, and settled *Kandagualla*, retreated with his Forces, intending to return to his Wife and Children; But on the Way he had notice, that his

his Brother *Gamina* had usurp'd his Kingdom, killed all his Sons he could meet with, taken his Wives for himself, and had set up his Residence at a convenient place near the River of *Hens*, to intercept and hinder his Brothers approach; this Rebellion of his Brother was attended with the Invasion of *Manu*, who dwelt near *Cape Miserado*. They fell into his Countrey at *Cape de Monto*, where they burnt the Town, and led away all they met with for Slaves. *Flansire* understanding these mischiefs, marched toward the River *Maqualbary* with all speed, complaining to the *Kanon* and *Janaries* (that is to God and the Angels) of his Distress in these Words, To you it is known, that my Father left me rightful Heir to his Kingdom, which falls to me by the Laws of the Land, seeing I was the eldest: You likewise know that my Brother hath rebelled against me, and hath set himself up to be Lord; b: you Judges between him and me in this intended Fight, and if the Cause be unjust that he manages against me, let the mischief fall upon his own head.

Then he passed with all his Soldiers over the River, where the Armies met, and his Brother with great numbers of Men being slain, he obtained a compleat Victory, but still kept the Field, to be ready against other appearing Rebels, his Son *Flambore* went with a Squadron of Soldiers into the Woods to hunt Civet Cats, and being by his sports got far into them, they discovered some of the Rebels busie in burying the dead Body of *Gamina* the Usurper, who perceiving *Flambore* and his Followers, fled, imagining he had come to search them out, and left the Corps, with three Slaves in Chains, whom they intended to have dispatch'd at his Grave: Being by this means assured of *Gamina's* Death when they least expected it, they brought the three Slaves to *Flansire*, who having understood how all things stood in the Countrey,

he sent them to their Fellow Rebels to admonish them to come and ask his pardon, and that he would forget their misdeeds; which wrought the desired Effect, for the Rebels submitted, and received their Pardon. King *Flansire* then marched to *Cape Misserado* and reducing *Monou*, with great Slaughter and Spoil of the Countrey, retired home with his Forces. *Monou* made a new Insurrection to revenge the Losses of *Falma*, but was again totally subdued by *Flansire's* People.

VI. *Cape Coast Castle.*

THIS Castle is a strong Regular Fortification consisting in Four Bulwarks, Seventy Guns, and Two Hundred and Fifty Men.

In the Principality of *Anten* near *Tekorari*, the *Hollanders* built a Fort, which in 1664, was attacked by Sir *Robert Holms* in behalf of the *Royal African Company*, with two of the Kings Men of War, six Frigates, and some other Ships, and by them with no great Difficulty won, but regained the next year by Admiral *De Ruyter*, being at that time only manned by four or five in health, and as many sick *English-men*, having in it seven Iron Guns, and six or eight Pounders. Upon the retaking, the Guns being drawn off to the Ship, *De Ruyter* caused it, as not being tenable, without many People and great Charges, to be blown up into the Air, and totally dismantled. In the mean time the *Negroes* of the Mine plundered the Village of *Tekorari*, and laid it waste with Fire and Sword, out of malice to the *Blacks* of that place, exercising great Cruelty upon the Prisoners, cutting off their Heads, where-with they went dancing and leaping up and down, and at last carried them home in token of Victory; they were well armed according to the Countrey fashion, some having Caps like Helmets, adorned with Feathers and Horns of Beasts, and Sword,

hanging

hanging on their Bellies, whereon instead of Handles they put the Bones of Lions, Tigers, and other Beasts, their Faces are generally painted with Red and Yellow, which make a terrible sight.

In the Kingdom of Fanti the Dutchers have a Fort called Cape Corb, strengthened with great Guns, and manned with a strong Garrison of Slaves, but in 1664, this with the Ports of Tekorari, Akra, and Anemabo were taken by Sir Robert Holmes for the Royal African Company, but when De Ruyter in 1665, with the Dutch Fleet had forced the English Fort Cormantin, he spared neither diligence, nor cost to regain Cape Corb, then in the English possession, and the rather because John Valkenberge the Dutch Commander there, judged it dangerous that any place in that Country should be left in the hands of the English, alledging that during the Wars in Europe they were expelled thence, by consequence they might easily be kept out, whereas by the holding of this place they had an opportunity to settle their Jurisdiction in the Country again, and in Defence of their Power might defend it against them. But finding the Natives sided with the English, threatening Fire and Sword, having also possessed themselves of a place, where a hundred Men might beat off a thousand, it was judged not feasible, without great Danger, and the design was laid aside.

VII. Fort Royal.

THis Fort was demolished by the War, and is now repairing. It will be very Strong, all built of Stone, with Sixteen Guns, and Forty White Men, besides Blacks and Mulattoes.

In the Kingdom of Fantym, the chief Town upon the Sea-coasts called *Cormantin* is the principal place of Trade, situate upon a high Mountain; it is the most delightful prospect upon the whole Coast.

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In 1665. Feb. 8. *Birmantyn* was attacked by the Dutch, the manner thus; The *Holland Fleet* coming to Anchor Feb. 6. westward of *Cormantyn*, the next day they got four or five hundred Canoes with Negroes from the *Castle Del Duac*, with which well mann'd they departed from the Fleet, intending to land at *Asemabo*, but were upon their Approach, saluted by the Negroes of *Cormantyn*, who lay behind the cliffs and bushes with Muskets and Cannon, playing from the Fort with such fury that they were forced to retreat. This Enterprize was twice reattempted upon hopes of having the Negroes side with them, but without success; however they came at last to a more strict Alliance with the Negroes, who for security of their Faith delivered several Hostages into their Hands; and the design was to be executed with the first Opportunity; Having pitcht upon a time, at Night a *Negro* called *Antonio*, came in a Canoe sent by the Inhabitants of *Fantyn*, declaring that the people about *Asemabo*, and *Adja* could not be ready at the appointed Hour, but in the Morning they would not fail of their promised Assistance, adding that early in the Morning at the new Cast up Fort of *Adja* the Prince of *Oranges* flag should be set up, upon which sign the Dutch might land with their whole Force. This concluded, the chief Commanders of the Fleet resolved the following Morning to make the onset, yet before hand sent a Letter to the English Commander in chief, requiring the surrender of the Fort without Opposition. Accordingly at Eight a Clock in the Morning, the Princes flag being raised upon the new erected Fort of *Adja*, they lanch'd through with much hazard near the same Fort, and marched in order along the Shore with three thousand Negroes, every one with a Linnen Cloth about his Neck to distinguish them from other Blacks, and came about Noon to *Asemabo*, drawing forth about a Musket shot westward of *Cormantyn*, to a Hill planted with three Pieces of

Ordinance, where they found stout Opposition; but at length overpowered they fled, and then the *Hollanders* entered the Town, and set it on Fire, the Flame and Smoke whereof suddenly surprized the Garrison in the Castle, insomuch that as soon as they saw the Soldiers with scaling Ladders, hand Granadoes, and other utensils of War under their Walls, they took down the red Flag from the Tower, and immediately as it were without a stroke delivered it up. Into this Castle were Soldiers out of the Castle of *Mae* instantly put to secure it; To the subduing this Fort, the *Hollanders* were not a little animated by the promise of Assistance from the Natives of *Fantyn*, which they purchased of them as we hinted before, for fifty two Bars of Gold, to the value of two thousand five hundred Pound English Money.

VIII. *Annemabo.*

This is a strong Fort built with Brick and Stone; The Walls are twenty four foot high, It hath fourteen Guns, and Thirty white Men, besides Natives to guard it. This Fort lies half a Mile West from *Cormantyn*, one half whereof is inhabited by the Fishermen of the *Myne*, and the other by those of *Fantyn*; At Cannon shot distance West from this lies *Adja*, where the *Dutch* had a Fort taken by the *English* in 1664. and by them kept till the attempt upon *Cormantyn*, when they blew it up with Gunpowder by Stratagem, for having laid an heap of Earth at the *Myne*, they intended when any came thereon with hopes of plunder, to have blown them up by springing the Mine, but little harm was done, however the *English* in the mean time left the place and retreated to *Cormantyn*. Between *Adja* and *Annemabo* lies a Town called *Janasia*, where the *English* have a Fort. The principal places of Trade lying near

the sea and frequented by the *Whites* are *Cormantyn* and *Ademabo*, the former having been the chief place of the *English* upon this Coast for some years; where they got the best sort of Goods, and enjoyed most Friendship, for the support whereof, they built that Fort planted with Fortysix pieces of Ordnance, and fortified with four Bulwarks. The King keeps his residence in the Town of *Panymam*, extends his Jurisdiction about ten or twelve Miles round, being able in time of War to bring eight or ten thousand Men into the Field. In this Town is a Castle of the *IXth* *Winnabago*.

This is a Regular Fortification strongly built of Stone. It hath 18 Guns, and 30 *Europeans* besides Slaves to defend it.

These Countries produce variety of Creatures, and among others, Tygers and Leopards, who bear great enmity to each other, though generally the Tyger is the Conqueror, therefore when the Leopard is pursued by the Tyger, he with his Tail wipes out his footsteps that so he may not be traced. Some of the Ancients knowing the fierceness of the Tyger, attributed to him the command of the Woods, but in these parts, because he hurts no Man but only Beasts, they make the Leopard King of the Forrest, for which ravenous temper they are hunted and killed by all Men, even for their own safety. When a Leopard is killed they bring him dead to the King's Town, there to be cut up and eaten, being flea'd they present his Skin and Teeth to the King, and the People assembled, eat the Flesh boild as a dainty, spending the remainder of the day in Revelling and Dancing, as at their most Solemn Festivals. There is likewise a monstrous Creature which the *Portugals* call *Salvage*, that is a Satyr, it hath a great head, a heavy body, fleshy and strong arms, no tail, and goes sometimes upright,

right, and other while upon all four like an Ape. The Blacks affirm it is of Human Race, but by the alteration and change of the Woods and Wilderness it is become half a Beast, they sustain themselves in the Woods with Fruit and wild Honey, which they get out of Trees, and as they are numerous, so upon meeting they fight continually with each other. The Negroes relate strange things of them, and aver for certain, that they not only overpower feeble Women and Virgins, but dare also set upon armed Men. There is another strange Beast like a Crocodile, six or seven Foot long, very slender, the Tongue of an extraordinary length. It is a Beast of Prey, and very strong, close set with gaudy Quills over the whole Body, wherewith it offends Men, and defends it self against other Creatures, for when the Leopard attempts to sieze it, it converts into a round Ball, setting up the points of its Quills that no hold can be fixed, their Food is generally Pismires, which with their Tongues they lick up at a great distance.

Both on the Sea Coasts, and the upland Countrey many Civet Cats are found, it more resembles a Wolf than a Cat, for it hath a long Head, small Nose, flat Mouth, and short Ears, Teeth like a Dog, the Body part white, part alicolour'd, speckled with black spots, The legs and Feet of a middle size, with black Hairs, having four Claws forward and one backward, with black short flat Nails, the Tail long, and Bushy, and speckled hanging to the ground; The Civet lies between the Privities and the Cods, and is taken thence with a Spoon. The Giraffa or Camelo-pard is a Beast not often seen, yet very tame, strangely compounded of a Libard, Hart, Buffle and a Camel, and by reason of his long Legs before and shorter behind, is not able to graze without difficulty, but with his high Head, which he can stretch forth half a Pikes length in height, feeds on the Leaves and boughs of Trees.

The



The Camels in *Africa* are more hardy than in other places, and will not only carry great Burthens, but travel fifty days together without any Corn, only turn them out at Night to feed on Thistles, Boughs, and the like, and no less patient are they of Thirst, being able to endure fifteen days without Drink. The Lions in cold places are gentler, in hotter more fierce, and will not fly the approach of two hundred Armed Horsemen; in time of their coupling eight or ten will follow one Female, with bloody Battles among themselves: They report that Lions spare those who kneel to them, and prey rather on Men than Women, and not at all on Infants, unless compelled by hunger. The *Africans* believe he hath understanding, and tell of a *Getulian* Woman, who lying at the Mercy of a Lion, besought him, that being so noble a Beast, he would not dishonour himself with so ignoble a Prey, as a weak Woman, whereupon he went away and left her: His Tail seems to be his Scepter, whereby he expresth his Passion; he shrinks at no Danger, unless the covert of the Woods shroud him from Witnesses, and then he will take the Benefit of Flight, which otherwise he seems to disdain. *Mentor* a Man of *Syracuse* was encountered with a Lion, who instead of rending, favned upon him, and with his dumb Eloquence, seemed to implore his Aid, shewing his Foot, wherein *Mentor* perceived a Thorn to stick, which he pluckt out. The like is reported by *Gellius* of a fugitive Servant, who having performed the same kind Office to a Lion, was by him gratified for a long time by giving him a daily portion of his Prey: It happened afterward this Man was taken, and presented to his Master a *Roman* Senator, who exhibited Games to the People, wherein Slaves and condemned Persons were exposed to the Fury of Beasts, among whom he put this Servant, and by a wonderful Fate this Lion was soon after taken, and brought to execute these horrid Spectacles. The Beasts

Beasts running with Violence to their bloody Encounter, suddenly this Lion stay'd, and taking a strict view of him fawned upon his Guest, and defended him from the Assaults of the other Beasts; whereupon at the Peoples Intercession, who understood the Passages from him, he was freed, and the Lion given him, who followed him with a string through the Streets, the Spectators crying, This is the Man who was the Lions Physician; This is the Lion, who was this Mags Host.

The *Hyana* is another strange Beast which some have thought to be Male one year, and Female another, it hath no Joynt in the Neck, and so stirs not his Head, but the whole Body at once; He is said to imitate the Voice of Men, and having heard the name of some of the Shepherds, will call him, and when he comes devour him: They say his Eyes are of various Colours, and that his shadow prevents the barking of a Dog: By ingendring with this Beast, the Lioness brings forth a *Corcuta* of like qualities with the *Hyana*, he hath one continued Tooth without division throughout his Mouth. The *Lybard* is not hurtful to Men except they disturb him. The *Dabn* is said to be a foolish Creature, in shape like a Wolf, only his Legs and Feet are like a Mans; they that know his haunts sing and fiddle before his Den, his Ears being so captivated with the Musick, that he is not aware his Legs are captivated with a Rope, whereby he is taken. The *Zebra* exceeds all Creatures in Beauty, resembling a fine Horse but not so swift, with curious party-colours, from Head to Tail, they live in great Herds, and when one is shot, the rest stand still, gazing till they see three or four fall down before them.

The Rivers breed Water-Elphants, as big as a large Horse, but much thicker and rounder, seeming as if they were blown up; likewise Sea-Cats, and other monstrous Creatures. There are Fowls of divers kinds, as Eagles, Parrots, Cranes, and a Bird like a Thrush,

Thrush, by whose chirping they guess at their good or ill Fortune in their Journey, Crocodiles are so large that they will swallow an Ox whole; but above all the monstrous Serpents are remarkable, among which the most dangerous are of a Grass Green: Some are so curiously spotted with lively Colours as are scarce to be found in any other Creatures. The King of Benin, whom the Inhabitants call King of Serpents, keeps commonly one in his Arms, which he strokes and softens as it were a young Child, and so highly esteems, that none dare hurt it. The Negroes roast and eat some of them as great Dainties. Africa hath been famous in all Ages for prodigious Serpents and Monsters. One called *Minia* is so large, that it can swallow a whole Deer without chewing, devouring Boars and other Beasts. It lurks for Prey within some Bush, which coming within reach it suddenly seizes, winding two or three times about the Body and Loins, till it falls down and dies, of which being glutted, he lies not able to stir till his gorged Paunch has digested his Meal: Of this kind was that which *Atilius Regulus* the Roman Consul in the first *Punick* War at the River *Bagrada* encountered, and planted his Engines and Artillery against it, whose Skin sent to *Rome*, was in length an hundred and twenty Foot; the scales defended it from Darts or Arrows, and with the Breath it killed many, and eat divers Soldiers, till at last with a Stone out of an Engine this destroyer was destroyed. Hear how the Elegant *Lucan*, as eloquently translated describes it, when *Julius Caesar* in pursuit of *Cato* into *Africa* came to the place which was formerly the habitation of this dreadful Serpent, and had this Account given him by an *African*.

Caesar within a shady Grove espies

A dismal Cave in which no chearing Light,

At all ere peep'd; but sad and doleful Night



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A squalid filth and mouldiness had made,
From whence exhaled steams and fumes invade
The upper Air; Whilst *Cesar* in amaze
Doth nearly view the horror of the place
His longing thoughts an *African* there by
(Taught by Tradition) thus doth satisfie.

This Den O *Cesar*, which for many a Year
Hath empty stood, and freed the Land from fear,
A Monstrous Serpent by Heavens Vengeance bred
The Plague of *Africk*, once uninhabited.
The Earth a greater Monster never bare
Not *Hydra* might with this dire Snake compare,
Nor though the Sun mighty *Python* slew,
Did ere the Sun a greater Serpent view.
The several Snakes that out of *Africks* Clime
Are bred, might all have been in him combin'd,
An hundred Feet in length was his extent;
When he upon this side the River went
With his long Neck stretcht out, what ere he spy'd
With ease, he seiz'd from the other side.
With Lions here he fill'd his hungry maw,
That came to drink the streams of *Bagrada*,
And fiercest Tigers all besmear'd with Blood
Of Cattle slain, became themselves his Food.

When first the *Roman* Armies Sailing o're,
And threatening *Carthage* on the *Africk* shore
Were led by *Regulus*, whose Tragick fall
Sadly renown'd the *Spartan* General,
Here then this hideous Monster did remain;
The Army marching on yon spacious Plain,
Three *Roman* Soldiers by ill Fate drew near
To quench their Fiery thirst i'th River here,
And temp'd by these shady Trees, to shun
A while the scorching Fury of the Sun
Entring the Wood, down to the stream they stoop,
And in their Helmets take the water up,
When sudd'nly surpriz'd with chilling Fear

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A horrid hissing through the Air they hear,
And from the Den the Serpents Head appears
At once amazing both their Eyes and Ears
What should they do? For help they could not call
The Serpents hissing loud had filled all
The Wood; nor Strength nor Hearts had they to

(sight

Nor scarce did any hope appear by Flight,
Nor could their trembling Hands the Helmets hold,
When straight the Serpent from his scaly fold
Shot forth and seized one, who calling on
His fellows names in vain was swallowed down
And buried in the Monsters hungry maw.
His horrid Destiny when the others saw
They leapt into the stream to save their Lives,
But that alas to them no safety gives.
For forth his long twin'd Neck the Serpent stretcht
And swimming *Havens* in the River reacht,
Who though too late, he strived to be drown'd
In *Bagrada*, a Fate more cruel found.
Marus at last, while *Havens* Death did stay
The Monsters speed had time to scape away,
And to the amazed General relates
The Serpents greatness and his Fellows Fates.
But ere his faltering Tongue had fully told
The Tragick story, they from far behold
The scaly Monster rousing on the Sands
In spacious windings; *Regulus* commands,
The Army strait their Piles and Spears prepare
To charge and march against it as a War,
And ready all their Battering Engines make
That strongest Walls and Bulwarks us'd to shake;
The Trumpets then as to a Battle sound;
Which Noise the Serpent hearing, from the Ground,
Where he in spacious Rings infolded lay,
A loft his Head advances to survey
The Champion round, and to their Eyes appears
Large as the Dragon 'twixt the Heavenly Bears,
Fire from his threatening Eyes like lightning shot,

And

And hellish blasts exhal'd from his wide Throat
While he advanc't, you would suppose from far
A Moving Castle made offensive War.
And shooting forth, he in a moment flew
Upon far distant Faces; a At whose view
The flatt'ling Horses could no more be held
By bits, but snorting flew about the Field,
Whilst this dread Serpent sad Massacres makes
Amongst the Men; some twist his Jaws he takes
And crushes there; some into the Air he flings
Who falling dye; and while his spacious Rings
He doth unfold with Fury sweeping round
The Sand, he beats whole Cohorts to the Ground.
The Army now gave ground, and gain retire
When Noble *Regulus* inflam'd with Ire
To see this shame, cries out, *Oh stand the Field,*
To Africk Monsters shall Rome's Virtue yield?
If so, I singly will the Combat try,
And expiating Rome's dishonour dye.
Then all alone, devoyd of Fear he goes,
And his strong Pile against the Serpent throws
With skilful Aim, whom not in vain he struck
In his rough forehead the steel'd Javelin stuck,
The hideous Monster whose long Age before
Had nere felt steel, sent out a yelling rore,
And darting forth impatient of the Wound
With his long Tail he lash't the suffering Ground.
A shout the Soldiers raise, encouraged now
And altogether Storms of Javelins throw,
Some harmless lighting on his Scaly back
Such Noise as Hail on tiled Houses make,
Some pierce his Breast and softer Belly Wound,
Those parts alone they penetrable found,
Black gore from thence distains the swarthy Sands,
At last two Javelins sent from lucky Hands
In both his fiery threatening Eyes did light,
Depriving him, though not of strength, of sight;
Whose yet blind Rage draws many a ruin on,
Until at last a huge and massy Stone,

Shot

Shot from a Bulwark battering Engine strooke
 His bowed Back with such great Force, it strooke
 That many jointed Bone, nor then could he
 Lift as before his speckled Crest on high;
 But as he struggling lay upon the plain,
 Another Stone dash't out his poysonous Brain,
 The Sands discolour'd with black filth appear,
 And that so lately feared Serpent, there
 Stretch't out at length, his dismal Life expires,
 His vast extent the General admires.

Some parts of *Africa* produce Dragons, of vast bulk, slow Motion, and their stinging incurable; some are said to be as big as a Ram with Wings, long Tail, and divers rows of Teeth in his Mouth, his Scales seem painted with blew and green, hath two Feet, and feeds upon raw Flesh; another Serpent hath a rattle in his Tail like a Bell, that makes a Noise as he goes somewhat like the *Rattle-Snake*. There are a Multitude of deadly Serpents in those Countreys, as the *Carestes* which hath a little Coronet of four Horns, whereby he allureth the Birds to him, hiding all but his Head in the Sands, and then devoureth them; The *Jaculi* so called because they dart from Trees on such Creatures as pass by. The *Amphisbena* hath two Heads which causeth it to crawl round. The *Scyrate* is admirable for variety of Colours. The *Dipsas* kills those she slings with Thirst. The *Hypanale* causeth them to sleep to Death, as happened to *Cleopatra* Queen of *Egypt*. The *Hemorrhoids* makes them bleed to Death. The *Prestes* occasions them to swell till they burst; And not to poyson you with more Names of venomous Creatures, the *Basilisk* is said to kill with her sight or hissing, as *Galen* and *Solinus* affirm, it is not half a Foot long, having on the Head three pointles like a Crown or Bishops Miter, it blasteeth the Ground, Herbs and Trees, and so infecteth the Air, that Birds flying over fall down dead, it affrights

affrights all other Serpents with the hissing; going upright from the Belly; if it kill any thing: What is also venomous to such as touch it; only a Weasel kills it; The *Bergameni* bought the Carcase of one at an incredible price, which they hang up in their Temple (that was curiously painted by *Apelles*) in a Net of Gold, to preserve it from Birds or Spiders; *Lemnius* affirms that from an Egg laid by an old Cork after he is past treading of *Hens*, is produced a *Basilisk* or *Cockatrice*. The various kinds of Serpents in Africa and the tremendous effects of them upon Mankind are described by *Lucan* lib. 9. relating the March of *Cato's* Army over the burning Sands of *Lybia*.

THe venomous *Asp* appears with swelling Head,
Which in no Serpent is compacted more.
In scaly folds the great *Hemorrhoid* lies
Whose bite from all parts draws the flowing Blood.
The *Panas* whose Way his Tail doth guide.
The greedy *Prestor* too, distending wide
His venom foaming Mouth. The *Seps* whose bite
Consumes the Bones, dissolves the Body quite.
The *Basilisk* whose hiss all Snakes do scare
(Hurtful before the Venom touch) who far
All Vulgar Serpents from his sight commands,
Reigning alone upon the empty'd Sands,
You Dragons too, glistering in Golden Pride,
Who hurtless wander in all Lands beside
You, *Africk* mortal Snakes; Aloft you fly
Through th' Air on Wings, and follow greedily
The Herds; your strokes the mightiest Bulls

Destroy
Great Elephants scape you not; for you all kill;
Nor need you Poysons help to work your will;
This thirstily way among these venom'd Snakes
Cato amidst his hardy Soldiers takes,
Where many losses of his Men he found,
And Deaths unlook't for, from a little Wound.

A trodden *Dissas* turning back his Head
 Did sting young *Albus* Ensign bearer bred
 Of *Tyrbene* Race, no Grief no pain ensu'd,
 His Wound no Pity found, no Danger shew'd,
 But yet alas, did fiery Venom deep
 Into his Marrow and scorcht Entrails creep,
 Which quite drunk up all Moisture that should flow
 Into his vital Parts, his Palate now
 And Tongue is scorcht and dry, no sweat could go
 To his third Joints, from his Eyes no Tears could flow.
 His place, nor his sad Generals Command
 Could stay this thirsty Man; Out of his Hand
 He throws his Ensign, Water runs to have
 Which the dry Venom in his Heart did crave.
 Though he in midst of *Tahais* did lye
Pallus or *Ribdahus*, he would be dry,
 Or drink the Streams where ever *Nilus* flows.
 The Soil adds to his drowth, the Worm doth lose
 His Venoms Fume helpt by so hot a Land.
 He digs and seeks each Vein in all the Sand.
 Now to the Syts he goes, and in his Mouth
 Salt water takes; which could not quench his drowth
 Although it pleased; He did not know what kind
 Of Death he d'd, nor his Disease could find
 But thinks it Thirst, and now full fain he would
 Kip open all his Veins, and drink his Blood.

Cato commands them (loath his Men should stay
 To know what thirst was,) streight to march away,
 But a more awful death before his Eye
 Appeard; A Sep on poor *Sabellus* Thigh
 Hung by the Teeth, which he streight with his
 (hands)
 Cast off, and with his Pile nail'd to the Sands.
 A little Snake, but none more fell than he
 Of horrid Death, the Flesh falls off that night
 The Wound did grow; The Bones are bared round
 Without the Body bared shows the Wound;
 His Shanks fall off, Murther each Member fills,
 His Knees are bared, his Groin black with disill,

And

And every muscle of his Thighs dissolves,
The Skin that all his natural Parts involves,
Breaking lets fall his Bowels, nor doth all
That should remain of a dead Body fall,
The cruel Venom eating all the Parts,
All to a little poysonous fith converts,
The Poyson breaks his Nerves, his Ribs doth part,
Opens his hollow Breast, there shews his Heart,
His Vitals all, yea all that Man composes
And his whole Nature this foul Death discloses,
His Head, Neck, Shoulders, and strong Arms do

In venomous fith; Not sooner melts the Snow
By hot South Winds, nor wax against the Sun.
This is but small I speak; burnt Bodies run
Melted by Fire in fith; but what Fire ere
Dissolv'd the Bones? no Bones of his appear,
Following their putrid Juice, they leave no sign
Of this swift Death; The Palm is only thing
Of all the *Africa* Snakes; The Soul take they,
But thou alone the Carcase tak'st away.

But lo a Death quite contrary to it
Marsian, *Nephtur* in hot *Præter* bit
Whose Face and Cheeks a sudden Fire did Roast
His Flesh and Skin was stretch'd, his shape was lost,
His swelling Body is distended far
Past human growth, and undistinguish'd are
His Limbs; All parts the Poyson doth confound,
And he lies hid in his own Body drown'd,
Nor can his Armor keep his swollen growth in
Not more doth boyling Water rise within
A brazen Caldron, nor are Sails more swell'd
With Western Winds; No Limbs he now can well'd.
A Globe deform'd he is, an heap confus'd,
Which ravening Beasts did scare, which Birds re-
To which his Friends durst do no Obsequy
Nor touch; but from the growing Carcase fly.

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These Serpents yet present more horrid sights,
A fierce *Democritus* noble *Tullus* bites,
A brave young Man that studied *Cato's* worth,
And as in pouncing of a Picture, forth
Through every hole the pressed Saffron goes,
So from his every part red poyson flows
For Blood; his Tears were Blood, from every pore
Where Nature vented Moisture heretofore,
His Mouth, his Nose flows Blood; his sweat is red,
His running Veins; all parts are bloodied,
And his whole Body's but one Wound become.

An *Asper* sharp sting did *Leons* Heart bedum,
No Pain he felt; surpriz'd with sudden Sleep
He dy'd, descending to the *Stygian* deep.

On an old Stump a dartlike Snake did lye
Which as from thence her self she nimbly threw
Through *Paulus* Head, and wounded Temples flew,
'Twas not the Poyson brought his Face, the Blow
It self caus'd Death; to her compass'd flow
Fly Stones from Slings, and not so swift as she
From *Parthian* Bows do winged Arrows flee.

What helpt it wretched *Murthus* that he did
Kill a fierce *Basilisk*; The Poyson slid
Along his Spear, and fastned on his Hand
Which he cut off, and then did safely stand
With that hands loss, viewing securely there
The sad Example of his Death so near, &c.

Ostriches in *Africa* keep in great Companies, and
appear afar off like Troops of Horsemen, putting a
ridiculous Tertour into the Caravans of Merchants,
it seems to be a foolish Bird that forgetteth her
Nest, and leaveth her Eggs for the Sun and Sand to
hatch, she eateth any thing even the hardest Iron,
and is said to be deaf. Another Bird bigger than
a Crane soars so high in the Air that his great Body
is invisible, yet from thence spieth his Prey and
falls down directly upon it, he lives so long that all
his feathers fall away by Age, and then is fed by
his

his young ones. *Locusts* or *Grasshoppers* do here often renew the *Egyptian Plague*, coming in such vast numbers that like a Cloud they intercept the Sun, and having eaten the fruits and leaves, they leave their Spawns behind, who are worse than themselves, devouring the very Barks of the naked Trees. *Orosius* says, that one time after they had done all this mischief, they did worse by their deaths, for being carried by a strong Wind into the Sea, and again cast up dead on the Shore, their putrified Carcasses caused such a Pestilence, that in *Namibia* only there dyed eight hundred thousand, and on the Sea Coast near *Utica* and *Carthage* two hundred thousand. In some places they forced the People to leave the Countrey, it being so desart and destroyed that they left nothing to sustain them, and lookt as if it had snowed by reason of the Trees without Barks; The Fields of *Maize* were as if trodden down after a Tempest of Rain and Thunder; they lay above two yards thick upon the Rivers Bank. In the River *Nilus* in the time of *Mauricius* the Emperour, at the place where *Grand Carin* now standeth, a Giant-like Monster was seen, from the bottom of his Belly upward he appeared like a Man, with Flaxen hair, frowning Countenance and strong Limbs; After he had continued in the view of Multitudes three Hours, there came out of the Water another like a Woman with a comely Face, part of her black hair hanging down, and part gathered into a knot, her Face was fair, rosie Lips, fingers and breasts well composed, the rest of her body hid under Water, from Morning to Sun-set they fed their greedy Eyes with this Spectacle, which then sunk down into the water and was never seen more.

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X. Ardra. This is a Strong Fort erected all of Stone, and consists of 4 Palankins, 25 Guns, and 200 white Men, besides Blacks.

Mr. Ogilby in his History of Africa names several other Places belonging to the Royal African Company, as *Madre, Bomba, Carmantyn, Janusia, Bniathan, Rio, Nuno, Rio Grande, Serbro, Cestas, Arbin, Anta, Ardra, Benin*, with Old and New Calabar. But I am assured that these nine aforementioned, are all the Castles and Forts, of which they are possess at this time.

This Country (unknown to the Ancients) is properly a part of *Negro Land*, and called *Guinea* from the Heat hereof. The Air is so extrem hot and unwholesome, especially to strangers, many of whom live but a short Time after their Arrival, that were it not for the Rains and coolness of the Nights, it would be altogether uninhabitable. It is governed by several Sovereigns, the Chief of whom is called, *Emperor of Guinea*; to whom divers other Kings and Princes are Subject. The Capital City is *Ardra*. Next to him is the King of *Benin*, esteem'd a powerful Prince, having several large Territories subject to him. Upon the Death of her Husband, in the kingdom of *Benin* the Wife is absolutely Subject to her own Son, (if she have any) and cannot be sold for a Slave without leave from the King.

A late Author gives the following List of the Forts, Factories, and Places of Trade, wherein the Royal African Company are concerned on the Coast of Guinea.

on the Coast of Guinea.

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James Fort in an Island
in the River Gambia.

Sierra Leona upon Sence
Island.

Sherborow } On the Coast
in York } of Mala-
Island. } gutte.
Drunyn. }

Rio de St. Andro } On
Feague Feague. } the
C. St Apolonia. } Qua-
qua } Coast.

Aymo in Comore Bay.

Succundo.

Cabo Cor-
fo.

Frederick
Burg sold

to us by
the Danes

Amishan
unforti-
fi'd.

Anna-
mabou.

Aggar of
no de-
fence.

Morungo
Malembe

Cabenda

On the
Golden
Coast.

In the
Kingdom
of Loango.

The Captivity and Deliverance of John
Watts an Englishman, from Slavery un-
der the King of the Buckamores, and the
King of Calanach, near Old Malabar
in Guinea.

HAVING met with the following Relation I shall
conclude the Account of Guinea there-
w t. In 1668 an English Ship bound for Guinea,
sailing to Old Callabar, they entered a River called
the Cross River into Pirats Island; after they had
taken in their Negroes, and were ready to sail, the
Master called up the Boatswain and three Men more
to row out the Copper Bars that were left, and
carry them on Shore to sell. The Boatswain with
his small Company desired they might have Arms,
not believing they were so harmless a People as
reports

reported; they took with them three Musquets and a Pistol, and so rowed toward the Shore, but their Match unhappily fell into the Water, and the Ship being fallen down lower toward the Sea quite out of sight, and they ashamed to go back without dispatching their Business, *John Watts* went ashore to the first House to light the match; but before he was twenty Rods from the Water-side, he was seized on by two Blacks or rather Tawny-Moors, and by them haled half a Mile up into the Country, and thrown with great Violence upon his Belly, and so compelled to lye till they stripped him; and more Company coming, they were so eager for his poor Canvas Apparel, that some they tore off, Others they cut off, and with that several pieces of his Flesh to his intolerable pain; With these Rags they made little Aprons to cover their Privities, clothing being very scarce there; The Boatswain seeing *Watts* carried away, resolved with his two Companions to venture their Lives to have him again, and arming themselves they were suddenly beset with a dozen Men in several Canoes, but they valiantly maintained their Boat three Hours; for after two or three Musquets were discharged, they defended themselves with their Oars and Boat-hooks; The Boatswain received a mortal Wound in his Groin, and fell down in the Boat, the other two adventured into the River, endeavouring by swimming to escape the Hands of these cruel Infidels; but the Negroes with their swift Canoes soon overtook them, and brought them on Shore to the other; They took the Boatswain out of the Boat, and instead of endeavouring to preserve what Life remained in him, one of them with a keen Weapon instantly cut off his Head; And while he was yet reeking in his Blood, they in a barbarous Manner cut off Pieces of Flesh from his Buttocks, Thighs, Arms, and Shoulders, and broild them on the Coals, and with much Impatience eat it

it before his Companions Faces to their great astonishment.

About a Fortnight after one of the Company fell sick; And instead of being his Physicians to cure him, they were his Butchers to murder him, cutting off his Head, and broiling and eating his Flesh, rejoicing exceedingly at this rich Banquet. Ten days after the other fell sick, whom they used in the very same manner. *Watts* continued still in Health though the Natives dayly expected such another Banquet, because it seems it is not their Custom to kill those that are well, and so resolved to sell him; His Master was free to Discourse, especially since he had before learned the *Tata* Language in the *West-Indies*, which is easily attained, being comprehended in few Words, and all the *Negroes* speak it. He began to discourse his Master of the Reason of their cruelty, who told him, he should be content, if he were not sick, he should not have his Head Cut off. In the Boat which they took, there was one Musket saved that was not discharged, which his Master some time after brought to him to know the use of; *Watts* endeavoured to keep him in Ignorance, but being threatned, at length was forced to shoot it off; but the *Negies* who expected some delightful thing were frustrated, and at the sudden Noise and Flash of Fire, which they much dread, ran from him affrighted, but hearing no more Noise came up again, and commanded him to do the like; he told them he had no Powder which caused the noise; but this would not satisfy these Barbarians, who were about to murder him for refusal, had not his Master prevented it; After in Discourse his Master told him, that the People were naturally civil, and simply honest, but if provoked full of Revenge, and that this Cruelty toward him and his Friends was occasioned by the unhandsome carrying away some Native, without their leave about a year before, they resolving if any came ashore

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they should never go off alive; He had not been above seven Weeks in the Countrey but his Master presented him to the King, whose Name was *Efine* King of the *Suckawore*, who immediately gave him to his Daughter *Anjah*. When the King went abroad, he attended him as his Page throughout the whole Circuit of his Dominions, which was not above twelve miles, yet boasting exceedingly of his Power and Strength, and glorying extremely that he had a *White* to attend him, whom he employed to carry his Bow and Arrows. At several places remote from the Sea-side, some of the People would run away from him for Fear, others fell down and seemed to worship him, using those Actions they do to their Gods. Their Progress was never so long, but they could return home at Night, yet never without a full Dose of the Cruelty.

During all the time *Watts* was a Slave he never knew him go abroad and come home sober; They drink the best Palm-wine and another Liquor called *Penore*; The English-man knew how to humour this profound Prince, and if any of the Natives abused him, upon his Complaint he had Redress; as once by Striving with a *Negro*, his arm was broke, which by providence more than skill was set againe. After some Months, the King of *Calanash* called *Mancha*, hearing of this beautiful *White*, courted his Neighbour Prince to sell him, and at length he was sold for a Cow and a Goat. This King was sober, free from the Treacheries and Mischief, the other was subject to, and would oft inquire of him concerning his King and Countrey and whether his Kingdoms were bigger than his own, whose whole Dominions were not above twenty five miles in length, and fifteen in breadth; The *Englishman* told as much as he thought convenient, keeping within the Bounds of Modesty, yet relating as much as possible to the Honour and dignity of his Sovereign, first informing him of the great

greatness of one of his Kingdoms, the several Shires and Countie it contained, with the number of its Cities, Towns and Castles, and the Strength of each, the infinite Inhabitants and Valour of his Subjects; One of these sufficiently amazed this petty Governour, that he need mention no more of His Majesties Glory and Dignity; It put him into such a profound Consternation, that he resolved to find out some Way to tender his respects to this Mighty Prince, and could find none more convenient, than that if he could find a passage, he would let him go to England, to inform King Charles the II. of the great Favour and Respect he had for him; This did not a little rejoyce our Englishman. He shew'd him that he would send him a Present, which should be two Cabarets or Goats, which they there value at a high rate, this King having himself not above seven-teen, or eighteen. He tel's the King that the King of England had many thousand Subjects under the degree of Gentlemen, who had a thousand Sheep apiece, the flesh of which they valued at a much higher rate than Goats.

Though our Captive lived happily with this King, yet his desires and hopes were still to return to his Native Countrey, at length he promised him, that the first English Ship which came into the Road, should have Liberty to release or purchase him. This much rejoyced his Heart; now he thought every day a year, till he could hear of, or see some English Ship arriv'd. Oft did he walk down to that Sea-side, earnestly expecting the Winds of Providence would blow some in thither, which being observed by one Jaga then himself Wizard in those parts, and much admired by the People (though they have a multitude of others) this Man came to him one day, and inquired why he went so often to the Sea-Shore, he told him, to see if he could discover any English Vessel come in there, and knowing he was a Wizard, though not acquainted

with his great Fame, nor willing to credit his Divinations; yet to please him, askt when he did believe there would one come in; *Jaga* instantly told him; *That the fifteenth day after, an English Ship would come into the Road.* He then demanded whether that Ship should carry him away, he answered doubtfully, but said, he should be offered to the Master of the Ship, and if they did not agree, but he should come ashore again, and not be sold, he would soon dye of Grief. These fifteen days seemed very long, many a look did he cast on the Sea with an aking Heart, the fourteenth day he went to an high hill, but he could discover nothing; next Morning he went again two or three times but saw none; about two or three hours after, some of the *Mohs* came running to the King, telling him there was a Canoe coming, so they call our Ships, at which our *Englishman* rejoiced, hoping to be releast, yet durst not shew it for Fear of Punishment or Death; for though he lived better now than with his first Master, yet his Service was far worse than the Slaves in *Turkey*, and their Diet worse than Dogs meat. The Ship came in, and he runs to *Jaga* to know if it were an *English Ship*, who assured him it was, and so it happened; one Captain *Royden* being Commander, who hastned to dispatch his business, took in his *Negroes*, and was ready to Sail, our Captive not hearing a Word what should become of him, the King never offering to sell him; This made him resolve to endeavour an escape; he had prepared a piece of Timber, and drawn it toward the Water-side, on which he intended to paddle to the Ship, which lay about a League off.

Just by the Sea-side as he was about to launch his floating stick, he espied a great *Alligator*, which will devour a Man at a mouthful, this altered his mind, resolving rather to live with Infidels, than be accessory to his own Death; But next day it pleased God to move the Kings Heart to let him go, sending

sending him in a Canoe placed between a *Negro's* Legs, with others to guide this small Vessel, for fear he should leap over-board, and swim to the Ship. At a distance he hailed her in *English* to the great surprizal of those within her, the *Negroes* let him stand up and show himself to the Captain, to whom he gave an Account, how four were left there, and he only remained alive. It was some time before they bargained, though the Captain was resolved not to leave him behind. Several times the *Negroes* paddled away with their Canoe resolving not to part with him, but what with his intreaties and promises, he perswaded them to the Ship again, and at last they delivered him on board for forty five Copper and Iron Bars about the bigness of a Man's Finger; When he came on board, his Hair was long, and his Skin tawny like a *Malatto*, having gone naked all the time he was there, and usually anointed himself with Palm-Oyl. The Sea-men charitably apparel'd him, and he arriv'd safely in *England* with a thankful Heart for so happy a Deliverance. And here I shall conclude the view of *Guinea*.

A View of St. Helena, an Island in the Ethiopian Ocean, in Africa, now in Possession of the Honourable East-India Company, where their Ships usually refresh in their Indian Voyages.

With an Account of the Admirable Voyage of Domingo Gonfalez, the Little Spaniard, to the World in the Moon, by the Help of several Gansa's or Large Geese.

An Ingenious Fancy, written by a late Learned Bishop.

BEfore I come to relate the Acquisitions of the English in India, &c. I will make a halt at St. Hellens or Hellena, which is now possess'd by the Honourable East-India Company. It is called the Sea-Inn, because the English and other Nations stop there as a place for watering and refreshment in their long Voyages to India. It was formerly seized by the Dutch, but retaken May 6th, 1673, by Captain Munday, with a Squadron of English Ships, and 3 Rich Dutch East India Ships made Prizes in the Harbour; since which the Company have fortified and secured it, against any future Invasion of Dutch, Portuguese, or Spaniards. It was called *Santa Helena* by the Portuguese, who discovered it on St. Hellens day, being April 2. There is no Island in the World so far distant from the Continent or main Land as this. It is about Sixteen Leagues in Compass, in the Ethiopick Sea; in 16 Degrees of South Latitude; about 1500 Miles from the Cape of Good Hope; 360 from Angola in Africa;

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and is to be found in *Brasile* in *America*. It lies high out of the Water, and is surrounded on the Sea-coasts with steep Rocks, having within many Cliffs, Mountains and Valleys, of which one is named *Church-Kelly*, where behind a small Church they climb up to the Mountains. To the South is *Apple Dale*, so called from the Abundance of Oranges, Lemons and Pomegranats, enough to furnish five or six Ships. On the West side of the Church, Ships have good Anchorage close under the Shore to prevent the Winds which blow fiercely from the adjacent high Mountains.

The Air seems temperate and healthful, so that sick Men brought ashore there, in a short time recover. Yet the Heat in the Valleys is as intolerable as the cold upon the Mountains; It commonly rains there five or six Times a day, so that the barrenness of the Hills is not occasioned for want of Water, of which it hath two or three good Springs for furnishing Ships with fresh Water; The Ground of its own accord brings forth wild Pease and Beans, also whole Woods of Orange, Lemon, and Pomegranat Trees, all the year long laden both with Blossoms and Fruit; good Figs, abundance of Ebony and Rose-trees, Parsly, Mustard-seed, Parsnips, Sorel, and the like; The Woods and Mountains are full of Goats, large Rams, and wild Swine, but difficult to be taken. When the Portuguese discovered it, they found neither four-footed Beasts nor Fruit-trees, but only fresh Water; they after-ward planted Fruit-Trees, which so increased since, that all the Valleys stand full of them; Partridges, Pigeons, Moor-hens, and Peacocks breed here numerously, whereof a good Marks-man may soon provide a Dinner for his Friends. On the Cliff-lands, on the South are thousands of grey and black Mews, or Sea-Eies, and white and coloured Birds, some with long, others with short Necks, who lay their Eggs on the Rocks, and suffer themselves to be taken with

with the Hand, gazing at the surprizers, till they are knocked on the Head with sticks.

From the Salt-Water beating against the Cliffs a Froth or Scum remains in some places, which the heat of the Sun so purifies, that it becomes white and good Salt; some of the Mountains yield Bole Armoniack, and a fat Earth like *Terra Lemnia*. The Sea will answer the pains of a patient Fisherman, who must use an Angle, not a Net, because of the foul Ground and beating of the Waves; the chief are Mackrel, Roach, Carp, but differing in Colour from those among us; Eels as big as a Man's Arm, and well tasted Crabs, Lobsters, Oysters and Mussels as good as *English*.

It is in this Island that the Scene of that notable fancy, called, *The Man in the Moon*, or a Discourse of a Voyage thither, by Domingo Gonsales is lay'd; written by a learned Bishop, with the ingenious Bishop Wilkins, who calls it a pleasant and well contrived fancy, in his own Book intituled, *A Discourse of the new World, tending to prove that it is possible there may be another habitable World in the Moon*; Wherein among other curious Arguments he affirms, that this hath been the direct opinion of divers ancient, and some Modern Mathematicians, and may probably be deduced from the Tenents of others, neither does it contradict any Principle of Reason nor Faith; And that as their World is our Moon, so our World is theirs.

Now this small Tract having so worthy a Person to vouch for it, and many of our *English* Historians having published for Truth, what is almost as improbable as this, as *Sr. John Mandavil* in his Travels and others, and this having what they are utterly destitute of, that is, Invention mixed with Judgment; and was judged worthy to be Licensed 50 years ago, and not since reprinted, whereby it would be utterly lost. I have thought fit to republish the Substance thereof, wherein the Author says

he does not design to discourse his Readers into a belief of each particular circumstance, but expects that his new discovery of a *New World* may find little better Entertainment than *Columbus* had in his first discovery of *America*, though yet that poor Espial betrayed so much Knowledge as hath since increast to vast Improvements, and the then *Unknown* is now found to be of as large extent as all the other *known World*; That there should be *Antipodes* was once thought as great a Paradox as now that the Moon should be habitable. But the knowledge of it may be reserved for this our discovering Age, wherein our *Virtuosi* can by their Telescopes gaze the Sun into Spots, and descry Mountains in the Moon. But this and much more must be left to the Criticks, as well as the following Relation of our little Eye-witness and great Discoverer, which you shall have in his own *Spanish Style*, and delivered with that Grandeur and Thirst of Glory, which is generally imputed to that Nation.

It is known to all the Countries of *Andaluzia*, that I *Domingo Gonsales* was born of a Noble Family in the renowned City of *Sevil*. My Fathers Name being *Therando Gonsales* near Kinsman on the Mothers side to *Don Pedro Sanchez* the worthy Count of *Almanera*, My Mother was the Daughter of the famous Lawyer *Ordo Perez de Sallaveda* Governour of *Barcellona*, and Corrigidor of *Biscay*; I being the youngest of seventeen Children, was put to School, and designed to the Church; But Heaven purposing to use my Service in matters of far another Nature, inspired me with spending some time in the Wars; It was at that time that *Don Ferando*, the renowned Duke *D'Alva* was sent into the Low Countreys in 1568. I then following the Current of my Desire leaving the University of *Salamanca*, whither my Parents had sent me, without giving notice to any of my Friends, got through *France* to *Antwerp*, where I arrived in a mean Condition. For
having

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having sold my Books, Bedding, and other things which yielded me about 30 Duckets, and borrowed twenty more of my Bathers Friends, I bought a little Nagg, wherewith I travelled more thriftily than usually young Gentlemen do, till arriving within a League of *Antwerp*, some of the Cursed *Gueses* set upon me, and bereaved me of my Horse, Money, and all; so I was forc'd through necessity to enter into the Service of Marshal *Coffey* a French Nobleman, whom I served in an honourable employ, though mine Enemies to my Disgrace, affirm I was his Horse-keepers Boy; But for that matter, I refer my self to Count *Mansfield*, and other Persons of condition, who have often testified to many worthy Men, the very truth of the Business, which indeed was this, Monsieur *Coffey* being about this time sent to the Duke D' *Alva*, Governour of the *Low Countreys*, he understanding the Nobility of my Birth, and my late Misfortune, judging it would be no small Honour to him to have a *Spaniard* of that Quality about him, furnished me with a Horse, Arms and whatever I wanted, using my Service, after I had learned French in writing his Letters, because my Hand was very faire. In time of War if upon necessity, I sometime dressed my own Horse, I ought not to be reproach't therewith, since I count it the part of a Gentleman to submit to the vilest Office for the Service of his Prince.

The first expedition I was in, was when the Marshal my Friend met the Prince of *Orange* making a Road into *France*, and forced him to fly even to the Walls of *Cambray*; It was my good Fortune to defeat a Trooper by killing his Horse with my Pistol, who falling upon his Leg could not stir, but yielded to my Mercy; I knowing my own weakness of Body, and seeing him a lully tall Fellow, thought it the surest Way to dispatch him, which having done, I p'undered him of a Chain, Money, and other things to the value of 200 Ducats;

eats; This Money was no sooner in my Pockets, but I return'd the remembrance of my Nobility, and taking my Audience of Leave from Monsieur Coffey, I instantly repair'd to the Duke D'Alva's Court, where divers of my Kindred seeing my Pocket full of good Crowns, were ready enough to acknowledge me; By their means I was received into pay, and in time obtained favour with the Duke, who would sometimes jest a little more severely at my Personage than I could well bear, for though I must acknowledge my Stature is so little, as I think no Man living is less, yet since it is the Work of Heaven, and not my own, he ought not to have upbraided a Gentleman therewith; And those glorious things that have happened to me may evince, that wonderful matters may be performed by very unlikely Bodies, if the Mind be good, and Fortune second our Endeavours;

Though the Dukes jesses a little disgusted me, yet I endeavoured to conceal my resentment, and accomodating my self to some other of his Humors, I was so far interested in his Favour, that at his going into Spain, whither I attended him, by his kindness, and other Accidents, wherein by my industry I was seldom wanting to my self, I was able to carry home 3000 Crowns in my Pocket.

At my Return, my Parents, who were extremely disturbed at my departure, received me with Joy, which was increased because they found I had brought wherewith to maintain my self without being chargeable to them, or lessening the Portions of my Brothers and Sisters. But doubting I would spend it as lightly as I got it, they solicited me to marry the Daughter of John Figueres a considerable Merchant of Lisbon, to which I complied, and putting my Marriage Money, and good Part of my own into the Hands of my Father, I lived like a Gentleman many years very happily; At length a Quarrel arising between me and Pedro Delgades a Gentle-

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Gentleman and Kinsman of mine, it grew so high, that when no Mediation of Friends could prevail, we two went alone with our Swords into the Field, where it was my chance to kill him, though a stout proper Man; but what I wanted in Strength I supplied in Courage, and my Agility countervailed for his Stature. This being acted in *Carmona*, I fled to *Lisbon*, thinking to conceal my self with some Friends of my Father-in-Law till the Business might be accommodated. At which time, a famous *Spanish* Count coming from the *West-Indies*, published Triumphant Declarations, of a great Victory he had obtained agst the *English* near the *Ile of Pines*, whereas in reality he got nothing at all in that Voyage but blows, and a considerable Loss. It had been well if vanity and lying had been his only Crimes; His Covetousness had like to have been my utter ruin, though since it hath proved the Occasion of Eternizing my Name I verily believe to all Posterity, and to the unspeakable Benefit of all Mortals for ever hereafter, at least if it please Heaven that I return home safe to my Countrey, and give perfect Instructions how these almost incredible and impossible Acquisitions may be imparted to the World. You shall then see Men flying in the Air from one place to another, you shall then be able to send Messages many hundred Miles in an instant, and receive Answers immediately, without the help of any Creature upon Earth; You shall then presently impart your Mind to your Friend though in the most remote and obscure place of a populous City, and a multitude of other notable Experiments; But what exceeds all you shall then have the discovery of a *New World*, and abundance of rare and incredible Secrets of Nature, which the Philosophers of former Ages never so much as dream'd of; But I must be cautious in publishing these wonderful Mysteries, till our Statesmen have considered how they may consist with the Policy and

and good Government of our Countrey, and whether the Fathers of the Church may not judge the divulging them prejudicial to the Catholick Faith, which (by those wonders I have seen above any mortal Man before me) I am instructed to advance without respect to any temporal advantage whatsoever.

But to proceed; This haughty Captain pretended much discontent for the Death of *Delgado*, who was indeed some kin to him; however he was willing to be quiet if I would give him a thousand Duckets; I had now, besides a Wife, two Sons, whom I was not willing to begger, only to satiate the avaritious humor of this boaster, and so was necessitated to take some other Course; I embarkt in a stout Carriek bound for the *East-Indies*, carrying the value of two thousand Duckets to Trade with, leaving as much more for the support of my Wife and Children behind, whatever misfortune might happen to me; In the *Indies* I thrived exceedingly, having out my stock in Diamonds, Emeralds and Pearls, which I bought at such easy rates, that my Stock safely arriving in *Spain* (as I understood it did) must needs yield ten for one. But having doubled *Cape Buena Esperanza* in my Way home, I fell dangerously sick, expecting nothing but Death, which had undoubtedly happened but that we just then discovered the blessed Isle of *S. Hellers*, the only Paradise I believe on Earth; for healthfulness of Air, and fruitfulness of Soil, producing all necessaries for the Life of Man; It is about 16 Leagues in compass, and has no firm Land or Continent within 300 Leagues, nay not so much as an Island within an hundred Leagues of it; so that it may seem a Miracle of Nature, that out of so vast and tempestuous an Ocean, such a small Rock or piece of Ground should arise and discover it self. On the South is a good Harbour, and near it divers small Houses built by the *Portuguese* to accommodate Strangers,

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Strangers, with a pretty Chappel handsomely beautified with a Tower, and Bell therein. Near it is a Stream of excellent fresh water, divers handsome walks planted on both sides with Orange, Lemmon, Pomegranate, Almond-trees and the like, which bear Fruit all the Year, as do also divers others; There are store of Garden Herbs, with Wheat, Pease, Barley, and most kind of Pulse; but it chiefly aboundeth with Cattel and Fowl, as Goats, Swine, Sheep, Partridges, wild Hens, Pheasants, Pigeons, and wild Fowl beyond Credit; But especially about February and March are to be seen huge Flocks of a kind of wild Swans, (whereof I shall have occasion to speak more hereafter) who like our Cuckoos and Nightingals, go away at a certain Season, and are no more seen that year.

On this happy Island did they set me ashore with a Negro to attend me, where I recovered my Health, and continued a whole year, solacing my self for want of Humane Society with Birds, and brute Beasts; Diego my Black-moor was forced to live in a Cave at the West-end of the Isle, for had we dwelt together, Victuals would not have been so plenty with us; but now if one succeeded well in Hunting or Bowling, the other would find means to treat him, and if both miss we were fain to look out sharply; but this seldom happened, since no Creature there fears a Man more than a Goat or Cow, whereby I easily tamed divers kinds of Birds and Beasts by only muzzling them, so that till they came either to me or Diego they could not feed; at first I much delighted in a kind of Partridges, and a tame Fox, whereof I made good use; For if I had Occasion to confer with Diego, I would take one of them muzzled and hungry, and tying a note about his neck, beat him from me, whereupon he would streight away to Diego's Cave, and if he were not there, would beat about till he found him; yet this conveyance being not with-

without some Inconvenience, I perswaded Diego, (who though a Fellow of good parts, was content to be ruled by me) to remove to a Cape on the north-west part of the Island, being though a League off, yet within sight of my House and Chapel, and so when the Weather was fair, we could by signals declare our Minds each to other in an instant either by night or day, wherein we took much pleasure. If in the Night I would signifie any thing to him, I set up a Light in the Bell Tower, which was a pretty large Room with a fair Window well glazed, and the Walls within plaistered white, so that though the Light were but small, it made a great show; after this Light had stood half an Hour I covered it, and then if I saw any signal of Light again from my Companion I knew he waited for my notice, and so by hiding and shewing my Light according to the Agreement betwixt us I certified him of what I pleased. In the Day I advertised him by Smoke, Dust, and other refined Ways.

After a while I grew weary of it as too painful, and again used my Winged Messengers; Upon the Shear, about the Mouth of our River, I found store of a kind of Wild Swans feeding upon Prey, both of Fish and Birds, and which is more strange having one Claw like an Eagle, and the other like a Swan. These Birds breeding here in infinite numbers, I took thirty or forty of them young, and bred them up by hand for Recreation; yet not without some thoughts of that experiment which I after put in practice. These being strong and able to continue a great flight, I taught them first to come at call afar off, not using any Noise, but only shewing them a White Cloth; and here I found it true what Plutarch affirms, *That Creatures which eat Flesh are more docible than others*. 'Tis wonderful to think what Tricks I taught them ere they were a quarter old amongst others I used them by degrees to fly with Burdens, wherein I found them able beyond belief

belief and a white sheet being displayed to them; by *Diego* upon the side of a Hill, they would carry from me to him Bread, Flesh, or whatever I pleased, and upon the like call come to me again. Having proceeded thus far, I consulted how to joyn a number of them together, so as to carry a heavier Weight, which if I could compass, I might enable a Man to be carried safely in the Air from one place to another. I puzzled my Wits extremely with this thought, and upon Tryal found that if many were put to the bearing of one great Burthen, by reason it was impossible all of them should rise together just at one Instant, the first that rise finding himself stayer by a weight heavier than he could stir, would soon give over, and so the second, third, and all the rest. I contrived at last a Way whereby each might rise with only his own proportion of weight, I fastned about each *Gansa* a little Pulley of Cork, and putting a string of a just length through it, I fastned one end to a block of almost eight pound weight, and tyed a two pound weight to the other end of the string, and then causing the signal to be erected, they all rose together, being four, in number, and carried away my block to the place appointed. This hitting so luckily, I added two or three Birds more, and made Tryal of their carrying a Lamb, whose Happiness I much envied, that he should be the first living Creature to partake of such an excellent device.

At length after divers Tryals, I was surprized with a great longing to cause myself to be carried in the same manner, *Diego* my Moor was likewise possess'd with the same Desire, and had I not loved him well, and wanted his Service, I should have resented his ambitious thought; For I count it greater Honour to have been the first *Flying Man*, than to be another *Neptune* who first adventured to Sail on the Sea. Yet seeming not to understand his Intention, I only told him that all my *Gansas* were

were not strong enough to carry him, being a man though of no great Bulk, yet twice heavier than my self; Having prepared all necessaries, I one time placed my self and all my Engines on the top of a Rock at the River Mouth, and putting my self upon my Engine at full Sea, I caused Diego to advance the signal, whereupon my Birds, as in number rose all at once, and carried me over lustily to the Rock on the other side, being about a quarter of a League; I chose this time and Place, because if any thing had fallen out contrary to expectation, the worst that could happen was only falling into the Water, and being able to swim well, I hoped to receive little hurt in my Fall; When I was once safe over, O how did my Heart even swell with joy and Admiration at my own Invention; How oft did I wish my self in the midst of Spain that I might fill the World with the fame of my Glory and Renown? Every Hour I had a longing Desire for the coming of the Indian Fleet to take me home with them, which then stayed three Months beyond their usual time; At length they arrived being three Carricks much weather beaten, the Men Sick and Weak, and so were constrain'd to refresh themselves in our Island a whole Month; The Admiral was call'd *Alphonso de Xima*, a Valiant Wise Man, desirous of Glory, and worthy better Fortune than afterward befell him: To him I discovered my Devise of the *Gansus*, being satisfied that it was impossible otherwise to persuade him to take so many birds into his Ship, who for the niceness of their Provision would be more troublesome than so many Men; Yet I assuaged him by Oaths and Perswasions to be secret in the Business, though I did not much doubt it, assuring my self he durst not impart the Experiment to any before our King were acquainted therewith. I had more apprehension, lest Ambition and the desire of gaining to himself the honour of so admirable an Invention,

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Invention should tempt him to dispatch me. However I was forc't to run the Risque unless I would adventure the loss of my Birds, the like whereof for my purpose were not to be had in Christendom, nor was I sure ever to bring up others to serve my turn.

It happened all these doubts were casie'd, the man I believe was honest, but the misfortune we met with prevented all these thoughts. *Thursday June 21. 1599.* we set Sail for *Spain*. I having allowed me a convenient Cabin for my Birds, and Engine, which the Captain would have perswaded me to have left behind, and it was a wonder I did not, but my good Fortune saved my Life, for after two Months Sail we met with an *English* Fleet about 10 Leagues from the Island of *Teneriff*, one of the *Canaries*, famous for a Hill therein called *Pico*, which is kenned at Sea above an hundred Leagues off. We had aboard five times their number of Men, all in health, and were well provided with Ammunition; yet finding them resolved to fight, and knowing what infinite Riches we carried, concluded it better if possible to escape, than by encountering a crew of desperate Fellows, to hazard not only our Lives, which a Man of Courage does not value, but the Estates of many poor Merchants, who I am afraid were undone by the misfortune of this business. Our Fleet consisted of five Sail, that is, three Carriicks, a Bark, and a Caravel, who coming from *St Thomas Isle* had in an ill Hour overtaken us some Days before. The *English* had three Ships well provided, who no sooner spied but presently engaged us, and changing their course, endeavoured to bring us under their Lee, which they might easily do as the Wind then stood, They being light nimble Vessels, as *English* Ships generally are, ours heavy, deep laden, and foul with the Sea. So our Captain resolved, wisely enough it may be, but neither valiantly nor fortunately, to fly, com-

mandin

manding us to disperse our selves. The Caravel by too much hast fell upon one of the Carricks and bruised her so, that one of the *English* easily fetcht her up and entred her, the Caravel sinking before our eyes. The Bark escaped unpursued and another of our Carricks after some Chale was given over by the Enemy, who expecting a sufficient Booty of us and getting us between them, fell upon us with much Fury; our Captain hereupon gave direction to run ashore upon *Teneriff*, the Port whereof we could not recover, saying, *That he hoped to save part of the Goods, and some of our Lives, and be had rather the rest should be lost, than all fell into the mercy of our Foes.*

When I heard this Resolution, observing the Sea to work high, and knowing all the Coast to be so full of Rocks and Shoals, that it was impossible our Ship should come near the Land unless broken into a Thousand pieces, I represented to the Captain the desperateness of the Attempt, wishing him rather to try the Kindness of the Enemy, than throw away himself and so many brave men; But he would by no Remonstrances be removed from his Resolution, therefore finding it high time to shift for my self, I lockt up my little Casket of Jewels, which putting into my sleeve, I then betook me to my *Gansas*, and having harnessed them to my Engine, and put my self thereon, supposing, as indeed it happened, that when the Ship should split, my Birds though they wanted their signal, yet for saving their own Lives, which Nature hath taught all Creatures to preserve, would make toward Land, which fell out according to my Expectation; The People in the Ship wondered what I was doing, none being acquainted with the use of my Birds but the Captain, *Diego* being in the other Ship which fled away unpursued: We were about halfe a League from Land, when our Carrick struck upon a Rock, and split to pieces, upon which I let

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loose the reins to my Bird, having first plac'd my self upon the top of the Deck, and with the shock they all arose carrying me fortunately to the Land, of which you need not doubt but I was very joyful, though it was a miserable sight to behold my Friends and acquaintance in that woful distress, of whom yet many escaped better than they expected, for the *English* lanching out their Cock-boats, discovered more generous tempers than we are pleas'd to allow them, taking Compassion of their Calamity, and endeavouring with all diligence to save them from the fury of the Waves though with much danger to themselves; among others they took up our Captain, who, as Father *Philo* since told me, having put himself with twelve others into the Cock-boat, was forced to yield to one Captain *Raymundo*, who carried him and our Pilot along with them in their Voyage to the *East-Indies* whither they were bound, but it was their hard fate by a breach of the Sea near Cape *Buona Esperanca* to be swallowed of the merci'less Waves, whose Rage they a while before had so hardly escaped; The rest as I likewise heard, who were about twenty six Persons they took into their Ship, and set them a land at *Cape Verde*.

As for my self being now ashore in an Island inhabited by *Spaniards*, I reckoned I was safe, but found myself mistaken, for it was my hap to pitch in on that part of the Isle where the *Pike* begins to rise, which is inhabited by a savage People who live upon the sides of that Hill, the top whereof is for the most part covered with Snow, and formerly accounted, for its steepness inaccessible either for Man or Beast, but these Salvages fearing the *Spaniards*, keep as near the top as they can, never coming down into the fruitful valleys but to seek for booty, a crew of these Out-Laws happened to spy me soon after I landed, and thinking they had got a prize, approacht me with all speed; I guess

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their design before they came within half a Mile, when perceiving them come down the Hill directly toward me, with long Staves and other Weapons, I thought it necessary to secure my self from these Villains, who out of hatred to us Spaniards, would have cut me to peices; The Country was Sandy, but the Pike beginning to lift up it self, I espied in the side a white Cliff, which I hoped my Gansas would take for a mark, and being put up, would make all that way, whereby I might be carried so far that those barbarous Raskals should not overtake me, before I got to some Spaniards house, or hid my self, till by the covert of the night I might travel to Laguna the chief City of the Island, three Miles off. So I settled my self upon my Engine, and let loose the Reins to my Gansas who by good Fortune took all one Course, though not just the Way I aimed at. But what of that? O Reader prick up thy Ears and prepare thy self to hear the strangest chance that ever happened to any Mortal, and which I know thou wilt not have the grace to believe till thou seest the like Experiment, which I doubt not in a short time may be performed. My Gansas like so many Horses that had gotten the bit between their Teeth made not their flight, toward the Cliff I intended, though I used my wonted means to direct the Leader of the Flock that way, but with might and main took up toward the top of the Pike, and never stopt till they came there, a place in vulgar Estimation (though since experimentally contradicted) fifteen Miles in height. What kind of place this was I would gladly relate, but that I hasten to matters of greater Importance. When I was set down there my poor Gansas were panting, blowing, and gaping for breath as if they would all have died, so I did not trouble them while, forbearing to draw them in, which they never use to endure without struggling, but here did I expect what followed.



It was now the Season that these Birds take their flight away, as our Cuckoos and Swallows do in Spain toward Autumn, and as I afterward found, being mindful of their usual Voyage, just when I began to settle my self to take them in, they with one consent rose up, and having no other higher place to make toward, to my unspeakable fear and amazement, struck bolt upright, and never left towering upward, still higher and higher, for the space as I guess, of an Hour, after which I thought they laboured less than before, till at length, ah wonderful, they remained immoveable, as steadily as if they had sat upon so many Perches: the lines slack'd, neither I, nor the engine moved at all, but continued still, as having no manner of weight. I found then by experience what no Philosopher ever dream'd of, namely, that those things we call heavy do not fall toward the center of the Earth as their natural place, but are drawn by a secret property of the Globe of the Earth, or rather something within it, as the Lead-stone draweth Iron which is within the Compass of its attractive Beams. For though my *Ganfar* could continue unmoved without being sustained by any thing but the Air as easily and quietly as a Fish in the Water, yet if they forced themselves never so little it is impossible to imagine with what swiftness they were carried, either upward, downward or side Ways; I must ingenuously confess my Horrour and Amusement in this place was such, that had I not been arm'd with a true *Spanish* Resolution I should certainly have died for Fear.

The next thing that disturb'd me was the swiftness of the motion, which was so extraordinary that it almost stop't my Breath: if I should cast it so an Arrow out of a Bow, or a Stone from the top of an high Tower, it would be some-what short of it; Another thing was exceedingly troublesome to me, that is the Illusion of Devils

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and Wicked Spirits; who the first day of my arrival came about me in great numbers in the likeness of Men and Women, wondring at me like so many Birds about an Owl, and speaking several Languages which I understood not, till at last I met with some that spoke good *Spanish*, some *Dutch* and others *Italian*, all which I understood; And here I had only a touch of the Sun's absence once for a short time, having him ever after in my sight. Now though my *Gansas* were entangled in my Lines, yet they easily seized upon divers kind of Flies and Birds, especially Swallows and Cuckoos whereof there were multitudes even like Motes in the Sun, though I never saw them eat any thing at all. I was much obliged to those, whether Men or Devils, I know not, who among divers discourses told me, "If I would follow their Directions, I should not only be carried safe home, but be assured to command at all times all the pleasures of that place. To which motion not daring to give a flat denial, I desired time to consider, and withal intreated them, (though I felt no hunger at all, which may seem strange) to help me to some Victuals, least I should starve in my Journey; so they readily brought me very good Flesh and Fish of several sorts, and well drest, but that it was extream fresh without any relish of Salt. Wine likewise I tasted of divers kinds as good as any in *Spain*, and Beer no better in all *Antwerp*. They advised me that while I had opportunity I should make my Provisions, telling me that till the next *Thursday* they could help me to no more; at which time they would send means to carry me back, and set me safe in *Spain* in any place I would desire, provided I would become one of their Fraternity, and enter into their covenants as they had made to their Captain and Master, whom they would not name. I answered civilly, I saw little reason to rejoyce in "such an offer, desiring them to be mindful of me

"as occasion served." So for that time I was rid of them; having first furnished my Pockets with as much Victuals, as I could thrust in, among which I would be sure to find a place for a small Bottle of good Canary.

I shall now declare the quality of the place wherein I was; The Clouds I perceived to be all under between me and the Earth. The Stars, because it was always day, I saw at all times alike, not shining bright as we see in the night upon Earth, but of a whitish Colour like the Moon, with us in the day time; those that were seen, which were not many, shewed far greater than with us, yea as I guess no less than ten times bigger; As for the Moon, being then within 2 days of the change, she appeared of an huge and dreadful greatness. It is not to be forgot that no Stars appeared but on that part of the Hemisphere next the Moon, and the nearer to her, the larger they appeared again; whether I lay quiet and rested, or were carried in the Air, I perceived myself to be always directly between the Moon and the Earth, whereby 'tis plain that my *Ganses* took their Way directly toward the Moon, and that when we rested, as we did at first for many Hours, either we were insensibly carried round about the Globe of the Earth, though I perceived no such motion, or else that according to the opinion of *Copernicus*, the Earth is carried about, and turneth round perpetually from West to East, leaving to the Planets only that motion which the Astronomers call natural, and is not upon the Poles of the equinoctial; commonly called the Poles of the World, but upon those of the Zodiac; The Air in that place I found without any Wind and exceeding temperate, neither hot nor cold, where neither the Sun beams had any Subject to reflect upon, nor the Earth and Water so near to affect the Air with their natural Quality of coldness: As for the Philosophers attribu-

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ing heat and moiſture to the Air, I always eſteem'd it a Fancy; Laſtly, I remember that after my Departure from the Earth, I never felt either hunger or thirſt, whether the purity of the Air freed from the Vapors of the Earth and Water, might yield Nature ſufficient nourishment, or what elſe might be the cauſe I cannot determine, but ſo I found it, though I was perfectly in Health both of Body and Mind, even above my uſual Viger.

Some hours after the departure of that Devilish Company, my *Gaſas* began to beſtir themſelves, ſtill directing their courſe toward the Globe or Body of the Moon, making their way with ſuch incredible Swiftness, that I conceive they advanced ſittle leſs than fifty Leagues in an Hour, in which paſſage I obſerved three things very Remarkable, one that the farther we went the leſs the Globe of the earth appeared to us, and that of the Moon ſtill larger; Again the Earth, which I had ever in mine Eye, ſeemed to mask it ſelf with a kind of Brightneſs like another Moon, and as we diſcern certain Spots or Clouds as it were in the Moon, ſo did I then ſee the like in the Earth; but whereas the Form of thoſe Spots in the Moon are always the ſame, theſe on the Earth ſeemed by degrees to change every Hour; the Reaſon whereof ſeems to be, that whereas the Earth according to his natural motion (for ſuch a motion I am now ſatisfied ſhe hath according to the Opinion of *Copernicus*) turns round upon her own Axis every four and twenty hours from Weſt to Eaſt, I ſhould at firſt ſee in the middle of the Body of this New Star the Earth a Spot like a Pear with a Morſel bit out on one ſide, in ſome hours I ſhould obſerve this Spot move away toward the Eaſt; This no doubt was the main Land of *Africa*; Then might I perceive a great ſhining brightneſs in that place which continued about the ſame time, and was queſtionleſs the vaſt *Aſiatick Ocean*; After this ſucceeded

a Spot almost Oval, just as we see *America* described in our Maps, then another immense cleereness representing *Mare del Zur*, or the *South Sea*, and lastly a number of Spots like the Countreys and Islands in the *East-Indies*, so that it seemed to me no other than an huge Mathematical Globe turned round leisurely before me, wherein successively all the Countreys of our Earthly World were within twenty four Hours represented to my view; and this was all the means I now had to number the days, and reckon the time.

I could not with that Philosophers and Mathematicians would confess their own Blindness, who have hitherto made the World believe that the Earth hath no Motion, and to confirm it are forc'd to attribute to every one of the celestial Bodies two Motions directly contrary to each other, one from the East to the West to be perform'd in twenty four Hours with an impetuous rapid motion; the other from West to East in several proportions; O incredible supposition! That those huge Bodies of the fixed Stars in the highest Orb, whereof they consist divers are above an hundred times bigger than the whole Earth, should like so many Wags in a Cart-wheel be whirled about in so short a time; whereas it is many thousand years, no less (say they) than thirty thousand, before that Orb finishes his course from West to East, which they call his natural motion. Now whereas they allow their natural Course from West to East to every one of them therein they do well. The Moon performs it in seven and twenty Days, the *Sun*, *Venus* and *Mercury* in a Year or thereabout, *Mars* in three year, *Jupiter* in twelve, and *Saturn* in thirty. But to attribute to these Celestial Bodies contrary Motions at once, is an absurd conceit, and much more to imagine that the same Orb wherein the fixed Stars are, whose natural Course takes up so many thousands of years, should be turned about every twenty four

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hours. I will not go ſo far as *Copernicus* who makes the Sun the center of the Earth, and immoveable, neither will I be poſitive in any thing, only this I ſay, allow the Earth its motion, which theſe Eyes of mine can teſtify to be true, and all thoſe abſurdities are removed, every one having only his own ſingle and proper motion.

But where am I? I promiſed an Hiſtory, and am unawares turn'd diſputer. One Accident more beſell me worth mention, that during my ſlay I ſaw a kind of a reddiſh Cloud coming toward me, and continually approaching nearer, which at laſt I perceived was nothing but a huge ſwarm of Locuſts. He that reads the diſcourſes of learned men concerning them, as *John Leo* of *Africa* and others who relate that they are ſeen in the Air ſeveral days before they fall on the Earth, and adds thereto this experience of mine, will eaſily conclude that they can come from no other place than the Globe of the Moon. But now give me leave to go on quietly in my Journey for eleven or twelve days, during all which time I was carried directly toward the Globe or Body of the Moon, with ſuch a violent Whiſling as is inexpressible, for I cannot imagine a Bullet out of a Cannon could make Way through the vaporous and muddy Air near the Earth with half that celerity, which is the more ſtrange ſince my *Ganſas* moved their Wings but now and then, and ſometimes for a quarter of an hour not at all, only holding them ſtretcht out, as we ſee Kites, and Eagles ſometimes do for a ſhort ſpace; during which pauses I ſuppoſe they took their Naps, and times of ſleeping, for other times I could perceive they never had any; For my ſelf I was ſo faſtened to mine Engine that I durſt ſlumber enough to ſerve my turn, which I took with as great eaſe as if I had lain on the beſt Down Bed in *Spain*.

After eleven days Paſſage in this violent flight, I perceived we began to approach to another Earth

(if I may so call it) being the Globe or very Body of that Star which we call the Moon. The first difference I found between this and our Earth was, that it appeared in its natural Colours, as soon as ever I was free from the attraction of the Earth; Whereas with us, atting a League or two from us puts on that deadly Colour of Blew. I then perceived also that this World was the greatest part covered with a huge mighty Sea, those parts only being dry Land which are to us somewhat darker than the rest of her Body, I mean, what the Countrey people call, *The Man in the Moon*, and that part which shines so bright, is another Ocean besprinkled with Islands, which for their smallness we cannot discern so far off, so that the Splendor which appears to us in the Night, is nothing but the reflection of the Sun beams returned to us out of the Water as from a Lookingglass. How much this agrees with what our Philosophers teach in the Schools is evident; But alas how many of their Errors hath time and experience refuted in this our Age, and among other vain conjectures, who hath not hitherto believed the upper Region of the Air to be very hot; as being next to the place of the natural place of the Element of Fire, meer Vanities, Fancies and Dreams; For after I was once free from the attractive Beams of that Pyreous Loadstone the Earth, I found the Air altogether serene, without Winds, Rain, Hail, or Clouds, neither hot nor cold, but constantly pleasant, calm and comfortable till my Arrival in this *New World of the Moon*; As for that Region of Fire our Philosophers talk of, I heard no news of it, mine Eyes have sufficiently inform'd me there is no such thing.

The Earth had now by turning about shewed me all her parts twelve times when I finished my voyage. For when by my reckoning it seem'd to be (as indeed it was) *Tuesday September 21.* at which time

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the Moon being two days old was in the twentieth degree of *Libra*) my *Ganfas* seemed by one consent to stay their course, and rested for certain hours, after which they took their flight, in less than an hour set me on the top of an high Hill in that *Other World*, where many wonderful things, were presented to my sight. For I observed first, that though the Globe of the Earth appeared much greater there than the Moon doth to us, even three times bigger, yet all things there were ten, twenty, yea thirty times larger than ours; Their Trees were thrice as high, and above five times broader and thicker; So were their Herbs, Birds, and Beasts, though I cannot well compare them to ours, because I found not any kind of Beast or Bird there which any Way resembled ours, except Swallows, Nightingals, Cuckoos, Woodcocks, Batts, and some kind of Wild Fowl: And likewise such Birds as my *Ganfas*, all which as I now perceived, spend their time in their absence from us, in that World, neither do they differ in any thing from ours, but are the very same kind.

No sooner was I upon the ground, but I found my self extream hungry; stepping then to the next Tree I fastened my Engine and *Ganfas* thereto, and in great hast fell to examining my Pockets for the *Victuals* I had reserved there; but to my great surprise and Vexation, instead of Partridges and Capons, which I thought I had hoarded there, I found nothing but a medley of dry Leaves, Goats Hair, Sheep or Goats dung, Moss, and the like; my Canary-wine was turned, and stunk like Horse-piss. Oh the villany and cheats of these cursed Spirits, whose assistance if I had depended on, in what a condition had I been! while I stood musing at this strange Metamorphosis, on a sudden I heard my *Ganfas* flustering behind me, and looking back, I spied them falling greedily upon a Shrub within the reach of their Lines, whose leaves they fed ear-

nessly upon, whereas before I had never seen them eat any green thing whatever; so stepping to the Shrub, I put a leaf to my Mouth; the tast was so excellent that I cannot express it; and if I had not with discretion moderated my Appetite, I should have surfeited thereon, yet it happened to be a good bait for both me and my Birds, when we had most need of refreshment.

Scarcely had we ended our Banquet when I saw my self surrounded with a strange kind of People both in feature, manners and Apparel; their Stature was very different, but they were generally twice as high as ours; their Shape and Countenance pleasant, and their habit hardly to be described; for I never saw either Cloth, Silk nor other Stuff, like that whereof their Cloths were made; neither can I possibly relate their Colour, they being in a manner all cloathed alike; it was neither Black, White, Yellow, Red nor Blue, nor any Colour composed of these; If you ask what was it then, I must tell you, it was a Colour never seen in our Earthly World, and so neither to be described nor conceived by us; for as it is hard to make a Man born blind understand the difference between Green and Blue, so neither can I decipher this Moon Colour, as having no Affinity with any I ever beheld; I can only say it was the most glorious and delightful that can be imagined, neither was any thing more pleasant to me during my stay there.

Being surprized at the appearance of these People so suddenly and in such accoutrements, I crossed my self and cryed out, *Jesu Maria*; No sooner was the word *Jesu* pronounced, but young and old fell on their knees (whereat I not a little rejoiced) holding up their Hands on high, and repeating certain Words which I understood not; And presently rising again, one much taller than the rest came and kindly embraced me, and ordering as I perceived some of the rest to attend my

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Birds, he took me by the hand, and led me to his dwelling down toward the Foot of the Hill, which was a building so great and beautiful, as nothing in our World is comparable thereto; Yet afterward I saw such as this seemed but a Cottage in respect of them; There was no Door about the House less than thirty Foot high, and twelve broad, the Rooms were forty or fifty Foot in height, and considerable in proportion; neither could they be much less, the Master thereof being full twenty eight high, and I suppose his Body would weigh twenty five or thirty of ours; After I had rested with him about one of our days, he led me five Leagues off to the palace of the Prince of the Country, the Stateliness whereof I have not now leisure to describe; This Prince was much taller than the former, and called (as near as I can by Letters declare it, for their sounds are not perfectly to be express by our Characters,) *Pylonas* which in their Language is *First or Chief*, if it doth not rather denote his Authority and Dignity, as being the principal man in all these parts; Though yet there is one Supreme Monarch amongst them, much greater of stature than he, commanding over all that whole World, having under him twenty nine other Princes of great Power; and every one of these has twenty four Inferiour Governours, whereof this *Pylonas* was one. The first Ancestor of this great Monarch came out of the Earth, as they relate, and by marrying the Heiress of that vast Monarchy obtaining the Government, left it to his Posterity, who have enjoyed it ever since, even forty thousand Moons, which is 3077 years; His name was *Idomazur* whose Heirs to this day assume the same name; he, they say, having continued thereabout four hundred Moons, and begot divers Children, return'd (though by what means they know not) to the Earth again. I doubt they have their Fables as well as we, since our Historians never men-

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tion any Earthly Man to have been in that World before my self, and much less to have returned again. I cannot therefore but condemn this Tradition as false and Romantick, though I found Learning was in great esteem among them, and they seem to detest Lying and Falshood which is there severely punished, and which may yield some Credit to their Historical Narrations. Many of them live wonderful long, even beyond belief, affirming to me that some survived thirty thousand Moons, which is above a thousand years, so that the Ages of three or four Men might easily reach to the time of the first *Idonozur*, and this is generally noted that the taller people are of Stature, the more excellent are their endowments of mind, and the longer time they live; for their stature is very different, great numbers not much exceeding ours, who seldom live above a thousand Moons, which is fourscore of our years; these they account base, unworthy Creatures, but one degree above brute Beasts, and employ in mean and Servile Offices, calling them Bastards, Counterfeits or Changlings; Those whom they account true *Natural Lunars* or *Moon Men*, exceed ours generally thirty times, both in quantity of Body, and length of Life, proportionable to the quality of the day in both Worlds, theirs containing almost thirty of our Days.

The manner of our travel to the palace of *Pylonas* was more strange and incredible than any thing we have related, for at our first sitting forth there were delivered to each of us two Feather Fans like those our Ladies in *Spain* cool themselves with in Summer; You must understand that the Globe of the Moon has likewise an attractive power, yet so much weaker than the Earth, that if a man do but spring upward with all his strength, as Dancers do in shewing their Tricks, he will be able to mount fifty or sixty foot high; and being then above all attraction from the Moons Earth, he falls down no more, but

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but by the help of these Fans as with Wings, they convey themselves in the Air in a short space, (though not quite so swift as Birds) whither they please. In two hours time (as I could guess) by the help of these Fans we were carried through the Air those five Leagues, in all about sixty persons. Being arrived at the palace of *Pylonas*, after our Conductor had declared what manner of Present he had brought, I was called in to him by his Attendants; By the Stateliness of his Palace and the reverence done him, I soon perceived his greatness, and managed my Affairs in order to procure his Favour accordingly, and having as you may remember, a certain little Box or Casket of Jewels, the remainder of those I brought from the *East Indies*, before I was introduced I secretly took them out of my pocket, and chusing some of each sort, I made them ready to be presented as I should think convenient.

I found him sitting in a magnificent Chair of State with his Wife or Queen on one hand and his Eldest Son on the other, one attended by a Troop of Ladies, and the other of young Men, and all along the side of the room stood a great number of handfom Personages, whereof scarce one was lower of stature than *Pylonas*, whose Age they report is now one and twenty thousand Moons. At my Entrance I fell on my knees, and taking out my Jewels, I presented to the King seven Stones of several sorts, a Diamond, a Ruby, an Emerald, a Sapphire, a Topaz and an Opal, which he accepted with Joy and Admiration. Then I offered the Queen and Prince some others, and designed to have bestowed divers more upon his Attendants, but *Pylonas* forbid them to accept any, supposing, as I heard, they were all I had, which he would have me reserve for *Idonagur* his Sovereign; He then embraced me with much indearedness, and inquired divers things by signs, which I answered in the same

same manner to the best of my Skill; which not contenting him he delivered me to the guard of 100 of his Giants as I may well call them, strictly charging them that I should want nothing fit for me; That they should suffer none of the *Dwarf Lunars* or *little Moon Men*, to come near me. That I should be instructed in their Language, and lastly that they should by no means impart to me the knowledge of several things by him specified, what they were I could never understand. It may be you long to know what *Pylonas* inquired of me; Why what should it be but, whence I came, how I arrived there, what was my name and business, with the like, to all which I answered as near the truth as possible.

Being dismiss'd, I was provided with all necessaries as my heart could wish, so that I seem'd to be in a Paradise, the Pleasures whereof did not yet so transport me, but I was much concerned with the thoughts of my Wife and Children, and still retaining some Hope that I might again return to them I tended my *Gansas* daily with much care; which yet had signified little if other men had not done more than I could; For now the time came when of Necessity all people of our Stature, and my self likewise, must needs sleep thirteen or fourteen whole Days together; for by a secret and irresistable decree of nature when the day begins to appear, and the Moon to be enlightned by the Sun Beams, which is in the first Quarter of the Moon, all the people of our Stature inhabiting these parts fall into a dead sleep, and are not possibly to be wakened till the Sun set, and is withdrawn; for as Owls and Bats with us cannot endure the light, so at the first approach of day we begin to be amazed therewith, and fall into a slumber, which grows by degrees into a dead sleep till the light be gone, which is in fourteen or fifteen days, that is till the last Quarter. During the Suns absence, there is a twofold light, one of
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the Sun which I could not endure to behold, and another of the Earth; Now that of the Earth was at the height, for when the Moon is at the change, then is the Earth a full Moon to them, and as the Moon increaseth with us, so the Light of the Earth decreaseth with them. I found the light though the Sun was absent, equal to that with us in the day when the Sun is clouded; but toward the quarter it dayly diminisheth yet leaving still a competent light, which seems very strange; though not so remarkable as what they there report, that in the other Hemisphere of the Moon, contrary to that I fell upon, where during half the Moon they see not the Sun, and the Earth never appears to them, they have yet a kind of Light not unlike our Moon light, which it seems the nearness of the Stars and other planets that are at a far less distance than from us, affords them.

You must understand that of the true *Lunars* or *Moon Men* there are three kinds, some a little taller than we, as perhaps ten or twelve Foot high, these can endure the day of the Moon, when the Earth shines but little, but not the Beams of both, and so must then be laid asleep; Others are twenty Foot high or above, who can suffer all the Light both of the Earth and Sun. There are in a certain Island (the mysteries whereof are carefully concealed) Men whose stature is at least twenty seven Foot high; If any other come a Land there in the Moons day time, they instantly fall asleep; This is called *Insula Martini*, and hath a particular Governour, who as they report is sixty five thousand Moons o'd, which makes five thousand of our Years, his name is said to be *Hiruch*, and he in a manner commands *Idonegur* himself, especially in that Island out of which he never removes; There is another comes often thither, who they say is not above half his Age, that is about thirty three thousand Moons, or two thousand six hundred of our years, and he orders

orders all things through the Globe of the Moon in matters of Religion, as absolutely as the Pope doth in any part of Italy. I could fain have seen this man, but was not permitted to come near him, his name is *Imozes*.

Now let me settle my self to a long Nights sleep, to which end my Attendants take charge of my Birds, prepare my lodging, and signifie to me by signs how I must order my self. It was then about the middle of September when I perceived the Air more clear than ordinary, and with the increase of the Light I began to feel my self first dull and then heavy to sleep, though I had not been lately disturb'd of my Rest; at length I delivered my self into the custody of this Sister of Death, whose Prisoner I was for almost a Fortnight after, and then awaking, it is not to be believed how brisk and vigorous I found the Faculties both of my Body and Mind; I then applyed my self to Learning the Language, which is the same throughout all the Regions of the Moon, yet not so wonderful since I believe all the Earth of Moon does not amount to the fortieth part of our inhabited Earth, partly because the Globe of the Moon is far less, and besides the Sea or Ocean covers very nigh three parts of four, whereas the Land and Sea in our World may be judged of in equal measure. Their Language is very difficult, since it hath no Affinity with any other I ever heard, and consists not so much of Words and Letters as Tunes and strange Sounds which no Letters can express, for there are few words but signifie several things, and are distinguished only by their Sounds, which are sung as it were in uttering; yea many Words consist of Tunes only without words; by occasion whereof I find a Language may be framed, and easily learned, as copious as any other in the World only of Tunes which is an experiment worth searching after; Notwithstanding these difficulties within two Months

months I attained to such knowledge therein that I understood most Questions demanded of me, and with Signs and Words made reasonable shift to utter my Mind; which *Pylonas* having notice of, he oftentimes sent for me, and was pleased to inform me of many things my Guardians durst not disclose, though I must needs say I never found they abused me with an untruth, but if I asked a question they were unwilling to resolve, they would shake their heads, and with a *Spanish* shrug divert to some other discourse.

After seven Months time the great *Iranozor* making his Progress to a place about two hundred Leagues from the Palace of *Pylonas* sent for me, yet would not admit me into his presence but discours'd me through a Window where I might hear him, and he hear and see me at pleasure. I presented him with the remainder of my Jewels which he thankfully accepted, saying he would requite them with gifts of a far more considerable value. I staid there above a quarter of a Moon, when I was again sent back to *Pylonas*, for if we had stay'd a day or two longer the Sun would have overtaken us before we could have recovered our home. The Gifts he bestowed on me were such that a Man would part with Mountains of Gold to purchase; they were all Stones, nine only in number, of three sorts, one called *Poleastis*, another *Machrus*, and the third *Ebelys*, of each sort 3; the first are about the bigness of an Hazel-nut very like Jet, which among many other incredible Vertues hath this property, that being once put in the Fire they ever after retain their heat, though without any outward appearance, till quenched with some kind of liquor, which no way endamages them though heated and cooled therein a thousand times; Their heat is so vehement that it will make any Metal within a Foot of it red hot, and being in a Chimney warms the Room as if a great fire were kindled therein. The

Machrus

Maclus is yet more precious, in Colour like a *Topaz*, so clear and resplendent as though not above the bigness of a Bean, yet being placed in the night in the midst of a large Church it makes all as light as if an hundred Lamps were hanged round; can any Man wish for more useful properties in a Stone than these? Yet my *Ebelus* is so excellent that it may be much prefer'd before them, yea prized above all the Diamonds, Sapphires, Rubies, and Emeralds that our World can afford. The *Lunar* colour is so exceeding beautiful that a Man would travel a thousand Leagues to behold it, the Shape is somewhat flat, of the breadth of a peice of Eight, and twice the thickness, one side is of a more Orient Colour than the other, which being elapt to a mans bare Skin, takes away all the Weight and ponderousness of his Body, but turning the other side, it adds Force to the attractive beams of the earth either in this World or that, and makes the Body half as heavy again; Do you not wonder now why I should so overprize this stone? before you see me on Earth again, you will find I have reason to value this invaluable Jewel. I inquired whether they had not any kind of Jem, or other means to make a man invisible, which I judged a thing of admirable use, and could mention divers of our learned men who had written to this purpose; They answered, that if it were possible, yet they were sure Heaven would not suffer it to be revealed to us creatures subject to so many Imperfections, and which might be easily abused to ill purposes, and this was all I could get of them.

Now after it was known that *Irdonazar* the great Monarch had done me this Honour, it is strange how much all respected me more than before; my Guardians who had been hitherto cautious in relating any thing of the Government of that World, grew now more open, so that from them and *Pylanus* together I understood many notable particulars;

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lars; As that in a thousand Years there is found neither Thief nor Whore-Monger, for first there is no want of any thing necessary for the use of Man, food growing every where without labour, of all sorts that can be desired. As for Cloths, Houses, or whatever else a Man may be suppos'd to want, it is provided by their Superiors, though not without some Labour, but yet so easy as if they did it for pleasure; Again their Females are all absolute Beauties, and by a secret disposition of Nature, a man there having once known a Woman never desires any other; Murder was never heard of amongst them, neither is it hardly possible to be committed, for there can be no Wound made but what is cureable; yea they assur'd me, and for my part I believe it, that though a Mans Head be cut off, yet if within three Moons it be joynd to the Carcass again, and the Juice of a certain Herb there growing applyed, it will be so consolidated as the wounded party shall be perfectly cured. But the chief cause of their good Government is an excellent disposition in the nature of the People, so that all both Old and Young hate all manner of vice, and live in such Love, Peace and Amity, as it seems to be another Paradise; Though it is true likewise that some are of a better disposition than others, which they discern immediately at their Birth; And because it is an inviolable Law amongst them that none shall be put to death, therefore perceiving by their stature or some other signs who are like to be of a wicked and debauched humor, they send them, I know not by what means, into the Earth, and change them for other Children, before they have either opportunity or ability to do amiss among them; but first, they say, they are fain to keep them there for some time till the Air of the Earth alters their Colour like ours. Their ordinary vent for them is a certain high Hill in the North of *America*, whose people, I am apt to believe, are wholly

wholly descended from them, both in regard of their Colour, and their continual use of Tobacco, which the *Lunars* or *Moon Men* smok exceedingly, the place abounding much with Moisture, together with the Pleasure they take therein, and some other respects too long to rehearse: Sometimes, though but seldom, they mistake their aim and fall upon *Europe*, *Asia*, or *Africa*. I remember some years since I read certain stories tending to confirm what is related by these *Lunars*, and especially one Chapter of *Neubrigenfer*. *Inigo Mondejar* in his description of *Nova Granada*. Also *Joseph Desia de Carana* in his History of *Mexico* if my Memory fail not, recount what will make my report more credible; but I value not Testimonies.

If you inquire how Justice is executed, alas what need is there of exemplary punishment where no offences are committed; neither need they any Lawyers, for there is no Contention, the Seeds whereof when they begin to sprout are by the Wisdom of the next Superiour pluckt up by the Roots. And as little want is there of Physicians, they never surfeit themselves; the Air is always pure and temperate, neither is there any Cause of sickness, I could never hear of any that were distempered. But the time assign'd them by Nature being spent, they dye without the least pain, or rather cease to live, as a Candle does to give light when what nourishes it is consumed. I was once at the departure of one of them, and was much surprized that notwithstanding the happy Life he liv'd, and the multitude of Friends and Children he should forsake, yet as soon as he understood his end to approach, he prepar'd a great Feast, and inviting all whom he esteem'd, exhorts them, to be merry and rejoyce with him, since the time was come he should now leave the counterfeit Pleasures of the World, and be made partaker of all true Joy and perfect Happiness; I did not so much admire

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his own Constancy as the Behaviour of his Friends; With us in the like case all seem to mourne, when many of them do oft but laugh in their Sleeves, or under a Vizard. But here all both young and old did, in my conscience, not pretendedly but really rejoyce thereat, and if any dissembled, it was only grief for their own particular loss. Being dead their Bodies putrify not, and so are not buried, but kept in certain Rooms appointed to that purpose, so that most of them can shew their Ancestors Bodies uncorrupt for many Generations; There is never any Rain, Wind, or Change of Weather, never either Summer or Winter, but as it were a perpetual Spring, yielding all pleasure and content, free from the least Trouble or Annoyance; O my Wife and Children what wrong have you done me to bereave me of the Happiness of that place! But it is no great matter, for by this Voyage I am sufficiently assured, that when the Race of my mortal Life is run I shall attain a greater Happiness elsewhere.

It was the ninth of September that I began to ascend from the Pike of Teneriff; twelve days I was upon my Voyage and Arrived in that Province of the Moon called *Samira*, Sept. 21. May 12. we came to the Court of the great *Indonagun* and return'd back, the 17, to the Palace of *Pylonas* where I continued til *Marob*, 1601. When I earnestly requested *Pylonas*, as I had oft done before to give me leave to depart, though with hazard of my Life, back into the Earth again. He dissuaded me insisting on the Danger of the Voyage, the Misery of that place from whence I came, and the abundant happiness I now enjoy'd, but the Remembrance of my Wife and Children, out-weigh'd all these reasons, and to say the truth, I was so elated with a desire of the Glory I should purchase at my return, as methought I deserved not the Name of a *Spaniard* if I would not hazard twenty Lives rather

than lose the least particle thereof. I replied, I had so strong a Desire to see my Children, that I could not possibly live any longer without going to them; He then requested me to stay one year longer, I told him, I must needs depart now or never, my Birds began to droop for want of their usual Voyage, three were already dead, and if a few more failed I was destitute of all possibility of return. At length with much solliciting I prevail'd, having first acquainted the great *Irdonoxur* with my Intentions, and perceiving by the often baying of my Birds a great longing in them to be gone, I trim'd up my Engin, and took my Leave of *Pylonas*, and March 29. Three days after my waking from the last Moons Light I fastened my self to my Engine, not forgetting to take the Jewels *Irdonoxur* had given me, with the Virtues and use whereof *Pylonas* had acquainted me at large, with a small quantity of Victuals whereof afterward I had great Occasion. A vast Multitude of People being present and among them *Pylonas* himself, after I had given them all the last farewell, I let loose the Reins to my Birds, who with much greediness taking Wing, quickly carried me out of sight; it happened to me as in my first Passage, for I never felt either hunger or thirst till I fell upon an high Mountain in *China* about five Leagues from the High and Mighty City of *Pequin*. This Voyage was performed in less than nine days, neither heard I any News of these Airy Men I met with in my ascending; nothing stay'd me in my Journey, whether because of the earnest Desire of my Birds to return to the Earth, having already missed their Season, or that the attraction of the Earth was so much stronger than that of the Moon, and so made it easier, yet so it was, though I had three Birds less than before. For the first eight days my Birds flew before me, and I on the Engine was as it were drawn after, but the ninth Day, when I began to approach the Clouds

I perceived my self and Engine to sink toward the Earth, and go before them. I was then horribly afraid least my Birds unable to bear our Weight, being so few, should be constrained to precipitate both me and themselves headlong to the Earth, and thought it very necessary to make use of my Stone *Ebelus* which I clapt to my bare Skin within my Cloths, and instantly I perceived my Birds made way with greater ease than before, as seeming freed from a great Burthen, neither do I think they could possibly have let me down safely to the Earth without that help.

China is a Countrey so populous that I think there is scarce a piece of Ground thrice a Mans length which is not carefully manured; I being yet in the Air some of the Countrey people spying me came running by Troops, and seising me would needs carry me before a Magistrate, and seeing no other Remedy I yielded to them. But when I try'd to go I found my self so light that one Foot being on the Ground I had much ado to set down the other, which was by reason my *Ebelus* took all weight away from my Body, therefore I pretended a desire of performing the Necessities of Nature; which being made known to them by signs, for they understood not a Word of any Language I could speak, they permitted me to go aside among a few bushes, assuring themselves it was impossible I should escape from them; being there, I remembered *Pylonas* his Directions about the use of my Stones, and knit them up, with a few remaining Jewels, into an handkerchief, all except the least and worst *Ebelus*, which I found means to apply in such manner to my Body that but the half of its force touched my Skin; This done I drew toward my Guardians, till coming so near, that they could not cross my Way, I shewed them a fair pair of heels, that I might have time to hide my Jewels which I knew they would have rob'd me of if not

prevented. Being thus lightned I led them such a dance, that had they been all upon the backs of so many Race-Horses they could never have overtaken me; I directed my Course to a thick Wood, wherein I entred about a quarter of a League, and there finding a fine Spring, which I took for my mark, I thrust my Jewels into a hole made by a Mole hard by.

I then took my Victuals out of my Pocket, to which till now in all my Voyage I had not the least appetite, and refreshed my self therewith, till the people who pursued overtook me, into whose Hands I quietly surrendred my self; They led me to an inferiour Officer, who understanding that I escap'd from those who first apprehended me, caused an inclosure of boards to be made, wherein they put me, so that only my Head was at liberty, and then carried me upon the Shoulders of four Slaves, like some notorious Malefactor, before a Person of great Authority, who in their Language I learnt, was called a *Mandarin*, and resided a League off the famous City of *Pequin*. I could not understand them, but found I was accused for something with much vehemence, the Substance of this accusation it seems was, that I was a Magician as appeared by my being so strangely carried in the Air, and that being a stranger as both my Language and Habit did declare, I contrary to the Laws of *China* had entred the Kingdom without a Warrant, and probably for no good intent. The *Mandarin* heard them with a great deal of Gravity, and being a Man of quick apprehension, and studious of Novelties, he told them he would take such order as the Case required, and my bold attempt should not go unpunished; Having dismiss them he ordered his Servants I should be kept in a remote part of his vast Pallace, be strictly guarded, and kindly used; This I conjecture by my treatment and what followed, for my Accommodation was much bet-

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ter than I could expect, I lodg'd well, eat well, was well attended, and could complain of nothing but my restraint; Thus continued I many Months, afflicted more with the Thoughts of my *Gansas* than any thing else, who I knew must be irrecoverably lost, as indeed they were.

In this time by my own Industry, and the assistance of those who accompanied me, I learnt to speak indifferently the Language of that Province, (for almost every Province in *China* hath its proper Tongue) whereat I perceived they were much pleased; At length I was permitted to take the Air, and brought into the spacious Garden of that Palace, a Place of extraordinary pleasure and delight, adorned with Herbs and Flowers of admirable Sweetness and Beauty, with almost infinite Variety of Fruits, *European* and others, all composed with that rare curiosity as even ravished my senses in the contemplation of such delightful objects; I had not long recreated my self here, when the *Mandarin* entered the Garden on that side I was walking, of which having notice by his Servants, and that I ought to kneel to him (a usual reverence I found toward great Officers) I did so, and humbly intreated his Favour toward a poor stranger who arrived in these parts, not designedly but by the secret disposal of the Heavens; He answered in a different Language which I hear all the *Mandarins* use, and like that of the *Lunars* consisting chiefly of Tunes, which was interpreted by one of his Attendants, wishing me to be of good Comfort since he intended no harm to me. Next day I was ordered to come before him, and being conducted into a Noble dining Room exquisitely painted, the *Mandarin* commanding all to avoid, vouchsafed to confer with me in the Vulgar Language, inquiring into the State of my Countrey, the Power of my Prince, and the Religion and Manners of the People; wherein having satisfied him, he askt me about my Education and

and what brought me into this remote Countrey; I then declared to him the Adventures of my Life, omitting what I thought convenient, and especially forbearing to mention the Stones given me by *Idonoxur*.

The strangeness of my Story did much amaze him, and finding in all my Discourse nothing tending to Magick, wherein he hoped by my Means to be instructed, he began to admire the excellency of my Wit, applauding me for the happiest Man that this World ever saw; and wishing me to repose my self after my long Narration, he for that time dismissed me. After which the *Mandarin* took so much delight in me, that no day passed wherein he did not send for me; At length he advised me to cloath my self in the habit of that Countrey, which I willingly did, and gave me not only the Liberty of his House, but took me also with him when he went to *Pequin*, whereby I had opportunity to learn the Disposition of the People, and the Policy of the Countrey, neither did I by my attendance on him, gain only the Knowledge of these things, but the possibility likewise of being restored to my Native Soil, and to those dear Pledges which I value above the World, even my Wife and Children; For by often frequenting *Pequin*, I at length heard of some *Fathers* of the Society of *Jesuits*, who were become famous for their extraordinary Favour with the King, to whom they had presented some *European* Gifts, as Clocks, Watches, Dials, and the like, which by them were connoted exquisite Curiosities. To these by the *Mandarin*'s leave I repaired, and was welcomed by them, they much wondring to see a *Lay Spaniard* there, whither they had with so much Difficulty obtained Leave to arrive. There did I relate to *Father Pantoja* and others of the Society the forementioned adventures, by whose Directions I put them in writing, and sent this Story of my Fortunes to *Macao*, from

thence to be conveyed to Spain as a Forerunner of my return; And the Mandarin being indulgent to me, I came often to the Fathers with whom I consulted about many secrets, and with them also laid the Foundation of my return, the blessed hour whereof I do with Patience expect, that by enriching my Country with the Knowledge of these hidden Mysteries, I may at last reap the Glory of my Fortunate Misfortunes.

A Journey of several English Merchants from Oratava in Teneriff, one of the Canary Islands on the Coast of Africa, to the Top of the Pike in that Island, with the Observations they made there.

Mention being made in the preceding Story of the Pike of Teneriff, it may be some diversion to insert the following little Journey performed by divers Englishmen a few years since to the Top, who published the following Account thereof.

The Pike of Teneriff is thought not to have its equal in the World for height, its top being so much above the Clouds, that in clear weather it may be seen sixty Dutch Leagues at Sea.

It cannot be ascended • but in July and August, lying all the other Months covered with Snow, though upon this and the near adjacent Islands none is to be seen; It requires three days travel to come to the Top; The Merchants and other worthy

worthy Persons who undertook this Journey proceed thus, Having furnisht our selves with a Guide, Servants, and Horses to carry our Wine and Provision, we set forth from *Orataua*, a Port Town in the Island of *Teneriff*, situate on the north side, two mile distant from the main Sea, and travell'd from twelve at Night till eight in the morning, by which time we got to the top of the first Mountain toward the *Pico de Terraira*; there under a very large and conspicuous Pinetree we took our Breakfast, Din'd, and refresht our selves till two in the Afternoon. Then we pass'd through many sandy ways, over many lofty Mountains, but naked and bare, and not covered with Pine-Trees as our first nights passage was; this expos'd us to excessive heat, till we arriv'd to the Foot of the *Pico*, where we found divers huge Stones which seem'd to have fallen from some upper party. About six in the evening we began to ascend up the *Pico*, but were scarce advanced a Mile, when the Way being no more passable for Horses, we left them with our Servants. In the ascent of one mile, some of our Company grew very faint and sick, disordered by Fluxes, Vomitiings, and Aguish Distempers, our Horses hair standing up like Bristles, and calling for some of our Wine carried in small Barrells on an Horse, we found it so wonderfully cold, that we could not drink it till we had made a Fire to warm it, notwithstanding the Air was very calm and moderate, but when the Sun was set, it began to blow with such Violence, and grew so cold, that taking up our lodging among the hollow Rocks, we were necessitated to keep Fires in the Mouths of them all night.

About four in the Morning we began to mount again, and being come another mile up, one of our Company fail'd, and was able to proceed no further; Here began the black Rocks; the rest of us pursued our Journey till we came to the *Sugar*

Loaf, where we began to travel again in a white Sand, being fitted with Shoes, whose single Soles are made a Finger broader than the upper Leathers, to encounter this difficult passage; Having ascended as far as the *black Rocks*, which lay all flat like a plain Floor, we climbed within a Mile of the very Top of the *Pico*, and at last we attained the *Summit*, where we found no such smoke as appeared a little below, but a continual perspiration of a hot and sulphurous vapour that made our Faces extremely sore; all this way we found no considerable alteration of the Air, and very little Wind, but on the top it was so impetuous that we had much ado to stand against it whilst we drank *King Charles II. Health*, and fired each of us a Gun. Here also we took our Dinner, but found that our *Strong Waters* had lost their Virtue, and were almost insipid, while our Wine was more brisk and Spirituous than before; The Top on which we stood being not above a yard broad is the Brink of a Pit called the *Caldera*, which we judged to be a Musket-shot over, and near fourscore yards deep, in Form of a Cone, hollow within like a Kettle, and covered over with small loose Stones mixed with Sulphur and Sand, from among which issued divers Spiracles of Smoke and Heat, which being stirred with any thing puffs and makes a Noise, and is so offensive, that we were even suffocated with the sudden rising of Vapors upon removing one of these Stones, which were so hot as not easily to be handled; We descended not above four or five yards into the *Caldera* or Caldron because of the Slipperiness under foot, and the Difficulty; but some have adventured to the bottom; Other matters observable we discovered none, besides a clear sort of Sulphur which lay like Salt upon the Stones; From this removed *Pico* we could see the *Grand Canaries* fourteen Leagues distant, *Palma* eighteen, and *Guamera* seven, which interval of Sea seemed not much

much wider than the *Thames*, about *London*, we discerned into the *Herro* being distant about twenty Leagues, and so to the utmost Limits of the Sea much farther; As soon as the Sun appeared the shadow of the *Pico* seem'd to cover not only the whole Island and the *Granda Canaries*, but the Sea to the very Horizon, where the Top of the *Sugar-Loaf*, or *Pico* visibly appeared to turn up, and cast its shade into the Air it self, at which we were much surprized.

But the Sun was not far ascended when the Clouds began to rise so fast, as intercepted our Prospect both of the Sea and the whole Island, except the Tops only of the Surjacent Mountains, which seem'd to pierce them through; whether these Clouds do ever surmount the *Pico* we cannot say, but to such as are far below they seem sometimes to hang above it, or rather wrap themselves about it, constantly when the West-Winds blow; this they call the *Cap*, and is an infallible prognostick of ensuing Storms; One of our Company who made this Journey again two years after, arriving at the Top of the *Pico* before day, and creeping under a great Stone to throwd himself from the cold Air, after a little space found himself all wet, and perceived it to come from the perpetual trickling of the Water from the Rocks above him; Many excellent and exuberant Springs we found issuing from the Tops of most of the other Mountains, gushing out in great Spouts almost as far as the huge Pine-tree we mentioned before; Having stay'd a while at the Top, we all descended the Sandy way till we came to the Foot of the *Sugar-Loaf*, which being steep even almost to a perpendicular we soon pass'd, and here we met with a Cave about ten yards deep and fifteen broad, being in shape like an Oven or *Cupola*, having a hole at the Top near eight yards over; This we descended by a Rope that our Servants held fast on the Top, while with the

the other end being fastned about our middles we swung our selves, till being over a Bank of Snow, we slid down, lighting upon it; we were forced to swing thus in the descent, because in the midst of the bottom of this Cave opposite to the overture at the Top is a round pit of Water like a Well, the surface whereof is about a yard lower, but as wide as the Mouth at Top, and about six Fathom deep; we supposed this Water was not a Spring, but dissolved Snow blown in, or Water trickling through the Rocks; about the sides of the Grott for some height there is Ice and Isicles hanging down to the Snow.

But being quickly weary of this excessive cold place, and drawn up again, we continued our descent from the Mountains by the same Passage we went up the day before, and so about five in the Evening arrived at *Orutava*, from whence we set forth; our Faces were so red and sore that to cool them we were forced to wash and bath them in Whites of Eggs; The whole height of the *Pico* in perpendicular is vulgarly esteemed to be two Miles and an half. No Trees, Herbs, nor Shrubs did we find in all the passage, but Pines, and among the whiter Sands a kind of Broom being a bushy Plant; it is the opinion of some ingenious Persons who have lived twenty years upon the place, that the whole Island being a Soil mightily impregnated with Brimstone, did in former times take Fire and blow up all or near all at the same time; and that many Mountains of huge Stones calcined and burnt, which appear all over this Island, especially in the South-West part of it, were cast up and raised out of the Bowels of the Earth at the time of that general Conflagration; and that the greatest quantity of this Sulphur lying about the center of the Island, raised up the *Pico* to that height at which it now is seen; which appears by the situation of those Rocks that lye three or four Miles round.

round the bottom of the *Pico*, and in such order one above another almost to the *Sugar-loaf* as it is called, as if the whole ground swelling and rising up together by the ascension of the Brimstone, The Torrents and Rivers of it did with a sudden eruption roll and tumble them down from the rest of the Rocks; especially to the South-West where from the Top of the *Poco* to the Sea-coast lye huge heap of these burnt Rocks one under another, and there still remain the very tracks of the Brimstone Rivers as they ran over this Quarter of the Island, which hath so wasted the Ground, beyond recovery, that nothing can be made to grow there but Broom.

A View of the Bay of Souldania near the Cape of Good Hope, on the Coast of Africa; where the Ships of the Honourable East-India Company used formerly to refresh in their Indian Voyages. With an Account of the Natives, Birds, and Beasts of that Countrey, now called Cafaria, and Monopata; or the Countrey of the Hot-tentors, With some Accidents happening there!

BEfore we arrive at the *East-Indies*, I cannot but divert once more to the Bay of *Souldania* lying in thirty-four Degrees and an half of South Latitude, about twelve Leagues short of the Cape of *Good Hope*, in a sweet Climate full of fragrant Herbs, which the Soil produceth of it self, pleasing to the sense; Where the Honourable *East-India* Companies Ships used formerly to refresh, and arriving there very weak and feeble with that Sea-Disease the *Scurvey*, have often found very great Relief; and it is observable if any be not too much overgone with this malady, as soon as they come to enjoy the fresh Air on any shore with fresh Water and fresh Victuals, they presently recover; but if the *Scurvey* has overmuch prevail'd, they instantly die as soon as they set their Foot on Shore. Here is a most delicious Brook of sweet Water arising out of a mighty Hill hard by, called for its Form, *The Table*, near which is another Hill exceeding high like a *Pyramid*, and called by Europeans the *Sugar-*

Sugar-loaf; here are great store of Cattel as little Cows, called by the barbarous Inhabitants *Boss*, and Sheep which they name *Baas*, who bear a short, coarse, hairy Wooll, and seem to have been never shorn. These *Boss* and *Baas* as they term them, were formerly bought in great plenty for small quantities of Kettle Brass, and Iron Hoops taken off our empty Cask, which for this long Voyage to the Indies are hoop't with Iron. These Salvages had the Cattel we bought of them at very great Command, for with a call they would presently run to them, and when they had sold a Bullock to us for a little piece of Brass, if we did not presently knock him down, they would by the same call make the poor Creature break from us, and run to them again, and then there was no getting them, but by giving more Brass; thus they sell the same Beast two or three times, by the Covetousness and Deceit of this brutish people. Of all Metals they love Brass best, it may be for the rarkness of the smell wearing great Rings thereof about their Arms, so that if you lay before them a piece of Gold worth 40s. and a piece of Brass worth Two pence, they will leave the Gold and take the Brass; On this Shoar are excellent small Roots for Saillds, and store of large fat Mullets.

This remote part of *Africa* is mountainous, and over-run with Lyons, Tygers, Wolves, and many other Beasts of Prey, which in the night discover themselves by their Noise and roaring; To the Teeth and Jaws of which cruel Creatures the Natives here expose their old people, when they grow decrepit and troublesome; Laying them forth in some open place in the Night when the Wild Beasts, and Lions, roar after their Prey. One poor Old Wretch was thus exposed when some *English* Ships were there, and by his pitiful Cries discovered by our Court of Guard ashoar, by whom he was delivered from Death; And they asking Corree one

of the Natives why they did so, he replied, *It was their Custom* when people had lived so long that they knew not what to do with them, thus to be rid of them; They saw in this Bay of Souldania many Whales, party-coloured Fowls and Ostriches; The Soil about the Bay seems good, but the Sun shines not upon a people more Barbarous than those which possess it, being rather Beasts in the Skins of Men, than Men in the Skins of Beasts, for by their Ignorance, Habit, Language, Diet and other things, they appear absolutely brutish.

For generally all People as well Heathen as Christian acknowledge the great God of Heaven and Earth, but they as Corée told us, own no God at all; Their Speech seems rather an inarticulate Noise than a Language, like the clucking of Hens, or Gabbling of Turkeys, sounding like the word Hott-en-tot, from whence they are so called. As they walk about, they make a strange confused noise; if there be two, three, ten, twenty or more in Company, they walk in rank one after another in small paths they have made by going thus, as Cows do when they come home to the pail; or as Wild Geese flying in Ranks, make a noise, so these walking together gabble from the first to the last, as if all spake and none answered; Their Habits are Sheep-Skins undrest thonged together, which cover their Bodies to the middle, with a little Flap tyed before them, being naked downward; when it is cold they put the Woolley, and when hot the Fleahy side next their Body. Their Ornaments are Ballocks or Sheeps Guts full of Excrements about their Necks; and when we bought their Cattel they would take their Skins, Guts, and Garbage, which plentifully furnish't them with that stinking attire; When they are hungry they sit down and shaking some of that filthy padding out of the Guts bow down their Mouths to their hands almost as low as their knees, and like hungry Dogs gnaw and eat the Raw Guts.

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The Women are adorned, habited and dieted in the same manner, only they wear more about their lower parts than the Men. They carry their sucking Infants under their Skins upon their backs, and their Breasts hanging down like Bagpipes, they put them up with their hands that they may suck them over their Shoulders; Both Sexes make coverings for their Heads of Cow-dung mingled with a little stinking Grease, and besmear their Faces therewith; which makes their Company insufferable if they get the Wind of you; They eat rotten mouldy Biskets fit for nothing but the Dunghill, yea they will devour what a hungry Dog in England would refuse. A couple of them, had found on the Shore a large piece of a dead Fish the Sea had cast up, which stunk intolcrably; they made a little fire with dry Cow-dung warm'd and then eat it, with as much appetite as an hungry Man would feed upon a savoury Dish; which mak's one believe they have but three senses, wanting both smelling and tasting. These Brutes devote themselves to Idleness, for they neither spin nor dig; They are straight and well limb'd, though not very tall, their Faces are ill favoured, most of their Noses flat, have little or no Beard; the hair on their Heads short, black and curled; their Skins very rawny; swift they are of Foot, and will throw Darts and shoot Arrows very dangerously.

In 1615 an *East-India* Ship returning thence, and arriving at this Harbour; when she was ready to Sail, having two of these Salvages aboard, the Commander resolv'd to bring them home with him, imagining that having learnt *English* here, they might discover something of their Country to us; These poor Wretches thus carried away against their wills were much disturbed; One of them meerly out of fullness, though he was very well used, died soon after they put to Sea; The other who called himself *Coez*, was brought to London, and kept Six Months

Months in Sir Thomas Smiths House, Governour of the East-India Company, where he had good Diet, good Cloths, good Lodging, and all other fitting Accommodations; One would have thought that this wretch might have conceived his present, compared with his former Condition, a Heaven upon Earth.

But all these things gave him no content, though to his good Entertainment he had gallantry added, having a Chain of Bright Brass, with Breast, Back and Headpiece of the same, and a Buckler all of Brass, his beloved Metal, yet all this did not now please him, for never was any Man more weary of ill Usage, than he was of Courtesies; being evermore desirous of returning to his Countrey; For he would lye on the Ground and cry out very often in broken English, *Coree home go, Souldania go, home go.* Not long after he was return'd home, and had no sooner set footing on his own Shore but he threw away his Cloths, Linnen, with all his other covering, and instantly got his Sheep Skins upon his back, guts about his Neck, and a perfum'd Cap of Cow-dung on his Head, and so return'd like a Dog to his Vomit, and a Swine to his wallowing in the Mire, without a Metaphor; After this Fellow was returned, the Natives were shy of us, for though they would come about us in great Companies when we arrived, yet three or four days before they thought we would depart not one was to be seen, fearing we would have desert with them as with Coree. But it had been well he had never seen England, for as he discovered nothing to us, so when he came home he told his Countreymen, that Brās was but a base and cheap Commoditie in England; and we had never after such a free Exchange of our Brās and Iron for their Cattel. I asked Coree, who was their God; He lift up his Hands answered in bad English, *England God, Great God; Souldania no God.*

In 1614. Ten Englishmen being condemned to dye at the Old Bayly London, had their Execution respited by the Intreaty of the East-India Merchants, upon Condition they should be all banished to this place, that they might discover somewhat advantageous to Trade. One named Duffeld was that year redeemed from this sad Banishment by Sir Thomas Row Ambassador to the Great Mogol, and afterward brought back to England by that Noble Gentleman, and being intrusted by him, this ingrateful Villain stole some of his plate and ran away; Another was likewise on the Voyage, but what became of him I know not. So that only eight were here left with Ammunition and Victual, and a small Boat to carry them to a little uninhabited Island, in the Mouth of the Bay of Souldania, as a place of Retreat and safety from the Natives on the Main; It is called Penguin Island, probably so named by some Welshman, Penguin signifying a white Head, there being many large Fowls with great Cole-black Bodies and White Heads called Penguins.

The Chief Person left here was one Cross, who call'd himself Captain; He was one of the Yeomen of the Guard to King James I. but having twice or thrice had his hand in the Blood of Men slain in Duels, and being now condemn'd with the rest, upon great Suit made he was banished hither with them; yet Divine Justice seem'd to pursue him, for being a stout Man and abusing the Natives, he was surprized by them who shot his Body so full of Arrows that he seem'd all one Wound; The other seven recovered their Boat, and got off the Continent toward the Island without much Damage; but the Water running high, as soon as they were ashore their Boat was split in pieces; so they were forc'd to continue in that miserable place where neither Tree grew, nor any thing else to sustain their Lives, having no fresh Water but what the Showers left in
the

the holes of the Rocks; And so abounded with venomous Serpents that it was dangerous treading in the long Grass; They had but a small quantity of dry Bisket, their Bellies were hungry and their sleep unsafe, so that nothing could render their condition more unhappy; and yet these seven vile Wretches all lived to be made Examples of Divine Justice. For after they had continued in this desolate place five or six Months, and were all grown almost mad with Famine, an *English* Ship came into that Road bound for *England*; Four of these seven growing impatient of an hours stay there, immediately after the Ship came in made a float of the Ruins of their Split Boat, and with ravel'd Boat-Ropes fastning as well as they could, all together, they got thereon, poizing it to the best advantage, hoping by the Benefit of their Oars, and strength of the Tide which ran quick toward the Ship to recover her; But it being toward Evening when they made this Attempt, and not being discovered by the Ship which rid a good Way up in the Bay, before they could come near her, the Tide return'd and carried them back into the Sea, where they all were cast away.

The day following the Ship sent a Boat to the Island, which took these three yet surviving into her, who gave this account of their Fellows misfortune; But notwithstanding all the sufferings of these Miscreants, yet they behaved themselves so lewdly in the Ship, that they were often put in the Bilbows; At length the Ship arriving in the Downs she had not been at Anchor three hours, when these Villains got ashore, where they had not been above three hours but they committed a Robbery, and a few hours after all were apprehended for the Fact, and by the Lord Chief Justices special Warrant Executed as incorrigible Wretches upon their former Sentence, near *Sandwich* in *Kent*, where they committed the Crime. In 1615. Three other condemned

denned Persons were carried to be left in this place; but hearing of the ill success of their Predecessors, When the Ships were ready to depart and leave them on shore, they all fell on their Knees with tears in their Eyes before our Captain *Joseph*, beseeching him they might be hanged rather than left there; It was a sad sight to behold three Men in such a Condition as to esteem hanging a Mercy; Our Commander said he had no Commission to Execute them, but to leave them there, and so he must do, and probably had done, but our fifth Ship the *Swan* staying a day or two after took these poor Men in.

Though the *English East-India Company* declined raising a Fort, or setting a Colony at the Cape of Good Hope, yet the *Dutch* have built a strong Fort there by the Sea-side, against the Harbour, where the Governour lives. And about 30 Paces distant on the West of the Fort is a small *Dutch Town* of about 60 Houses, low, but well built with Stone Walls, from a Quarry close by. The Countrey, for near an 100 Miles up, is pretty well settled with Farms, and yields good Crops of Wheat, Barley, Pease, &c. to the industrious *Dutch Families*, and also to a considerable number of *French Protestants*; some of whom, Bless God that their King hath banished them their Native Countrey; since they are now settled in a Land of Peace, Plenty, and Security. There are great Quantities of Grapes, of which the *French* make excellent white Wine, of a pale yellow Colour but sweet, pleasant and strong. There are also Cows, Goats, Hogs, Horses, and Sheep very large and fat. Ducks, Geese, Hens and Turkeys are very numerous; So are *Ostriches*, who lay their Eggs in the Sand, one of which will very well suffice a Man. They have plenty of several sorts of Fish; one not so big as an Herring of which they pickle great Quantities yearly, and send them to Europe.

On the backside of the Town towards the Mountains the Dutch East-India Company have a large House, and a Garden 3 mile long encompassed with a high Stone Wall; full of divers Sorts of Herbs, Flowers, Roots, and Fruits; with spacious Gravel Walks and Arbours; watered with a Brook which descends from the Mountains and being cut into many Channels is conveyed into all parts of the Garden. This Water is afterward in Pipes carried into the Sea so far, that a Long-boat may come under the Pipe, which is raised to some height, and by turning a Cock will fill all the Casks with fresh Water with the greatest conveniency; and is the best Watering place in the World. The Hedges that make the Walks of this Garden are very thick, and 9 or 10 foot high; They are kept neat and even by continual pruning; They keep each sort of Fruit by themselves, as Apples, Pears, Pomegranats, and abundance of Quinces, all which thrive well. The Roots and Garden Herbs have also their distinct places, hedged in apart, which makes the whole extrem pleasant and beautiful. Great numbers of Negro Slaves are continually weeding and working therein. All Strangers are allowed Liberty to walk there, but not to tast of the Fruit without leave.

The Dutch that live in the Town get well by the Ships that touch there. When the Men come ashore to refresh themselves they must give 3s. or a Dollar a day for their Entertainment, tho' Bread and Flesh is as cheap here as in England. Besides they buy good penniworths of several Commodities from Seamen, which they sell again to the Countrey Farmers at a dear rate; none of which live within 20 Miles of the Harbour. The high Tax that the Company lays upon drink makes it very dear. There are but 3 Houses in the Town that sell strong liquor; One, where they sell only Wine, and you must buy no where else but by stealth, the Vintner paying

ing a considerable price to the Company; so that you may sometimes buy as much privately for 8d, as you give 18d for there; but if the Person that sold it be known, he is ruined. There is another House for Beer, and Murr; and a Third sells only Brandy and Tobacco. The Natives or *Hottentots* do likewise sell Beef and Mutton privately at an under rate, which also must be bought only of the Companies Butchers; all others being prohibited buying of the *Hottentots*. And so we leave the Cape of Good Hope.

The Factories of the Honourable East-India Company in Persia. With an Account of the Religion, Government, and other notable Remarks, in that Kingdom. Also the Life and Doctrines of Mahomet the Grand Impastor.

HAVING clear'd our Way let us now Sail merrily toward the Indies, doubling first the Cape of Good Hope, and then passing by *Madagascar* called also *St. Lawrence*, one of the greatest Islands in the World, stored with all Manner of Provisions, but inhabited by a Barbarous and Heathenish People, yet stout, Warlike and very numerous. Over against which on the Continent of Africa are *Zefala* and *Mozambique*, where the Portugals have got footing, and may be strongly supposed to be the places whither *Solomon* sent his Navy of Ships built at *Erzongeban*, which stood on the Banks of the Red Sea in Arabia the Happy, the Countrey of that famous Queen of the South, who hearing of his Wisdom and Renown, took her Journey thence to visit the Court of King *Solomon*; From that place

Solomon

Solomon sent his Ships for Gold, and Silver, and Ivory, coasting all along the African shore, the Art of Navigation being then unknown; And the Mariners steering without Chart or Compass, were necessitated to keep the Neighbouring Lands always in sight, as doubtless they did, these places being stored with those rich Commodities above other parts of Africa.

The Portugals, Dutch, and English, discovered these Countries of India in the last Age; and have since settled themselves by Forts and Castles there; The Portugals first break the Ice, who in 1494. sailing from Lisbon under Vasco de Gama, doubled the Cape of Good Hope, and succeeded so well as to conquer and fortify several places in many Countreys of Asia and the Islands thereof; In 1595. the Dutch set out a Fleet from Amsterdam to India, wherein they used such extraordinary dexterity with their Cannon Law and Steal Arguments, that they made themselves Masters of 28 Forts and Castles, and of forty four or forty five Factories in a short time.

In 1600. the English began their Discoveries under Sir James Lancaster with four Ships, whose endeavours were so blest, and by the good Government of the Honourable East-India Company prospered so well, that they settled their Residence and Factories in twenty four several places of note, as at Ormus and Jasques in the entrance of the Persian Gulf under the Persian Monarch; At Cambaja, Surat, Azria and other places in the Great Mogals Countrey; At Maslapatam, Armagon, Pettipoly, Pattana, Siam, and other places on the Coast of Cormandel, and the Continent of Asia; At Achin, Ticks, Jambo, Priassian, on the Isle of Sumatra; At Bantam, Jacatra and Japarra on the Island of Java; At Socdana and Beniermesa, on the Island of Borneo; At Macassar in the Isle of Celebes; At Poleroon on the Isle of Banda; At Firando in Japan; And lastly at Amboina,

Amboino, Hitto, and other of the Molacco's, which they quietly enjoyed, till our covetous Neighbours deprived us of some of them, and others were deserted on several accounts.

The Honourable the *East-India Company* was incorporated in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, and hath been confirmed, with diver Immunities added to their Charter by all the succeeding Kings, so that now they have at ample Priviledges at any Company whatsoever, and are found beneficial to the Nation by the great Trade they drive in importing so many Rich Commodities from *India, Persia, and Arabia*; They export from hence *Pieces of Eight, Dollars, Broad Cloths, Perpetuana's, Gunpowder, Elephants Teeth, Lead, Amber, Looking-Glasses, Sizars, Knives, Beads, Bracelets, Feathers, Coral, Quicksilver, Vermillion, Allom, Brimstone, and many others*; For which they Import all sorts of *Spices, Cotton-yarn, Callicoes, Pintadoes, Tamarinds, Sanders, Spikenard, Beroar, Alloe's, Mirrhe, Rubarb, Opium, Frankincense, Cassia, Borax, Calamus, Mirabolans, Green Ginger, Sugars, Sugar Candy, Camphire, Sandalwood, Benjamin, Musk, Civet, Ambergreice, Rice, Indico, Silks both Raw and Wrought, Salt Pitre, Precious Stones of several sorts, Pearl, Mother of Pearl, Gold, Silver, Chrystal, Cornelian Rings, Agats, Lacquer, Furrs, and Skins of Wild Beasts, Porcelane Copper, China Root, Tea, Sanguis Draconis, China Wares of divers sorts, with several other Commodities and Drugs.*

Of Ispahan, or Spawhawn, and Gambreon
in the Kingdom of Persia.

Designing to give some Account of Persia, wherein these Factories are settled, I shall begin with Ispahan. This is the Capital City of all Persia, and the Residence of the King, being in the Center of his Empire, situate in a great Plain, which extends 3 ways, 15 or 20 Leagues, healthy and pleasant, beautified with stately Pallaces, delicious Gardens, magnificent Piazzas, and wealthy Bazzars or Market-places; only the Streets are narrow and dark, to prevent the burning Rays of the Sun; and annoyed with Loads of Ordure and Filth. In the Summer dusty, and in the Winter dirty. In this City the East India Company have a Factory, as also at Bufford.

Gambreon, or Gomrow, is a City of great Commerce, guarded with two Castles, wherein are planted 80 Brass Cannon. The Air is so hot and unwholsome, that no Stranger can live there above 3 or 4 Months in the Year, but retire to the Mountains 2 or 3 days Journey off. All Nations that traffick upon the Indian Seas, and the Land Caravans, carry Commodities thither, and bring from thence Velvets, Raw Silk, and other Persian Goods. This City of Gambreon, where the English have a Factory, is risen upon the Ruins of Ormus, as you will hear, which being once the Staple of the Eastern World, and where we once had a famous Factory, I shall give some account of it.

Ormus is an Island in the Persian Gulf, about 20 Miles in compais, Stony, and full of Rocks, and in a manner barren of all Necessaries, except Salt, where-

wherewith the very Rocks are covered, and of Salt Stone many Houses built; so destitute of all things fitting for the Life of Man, that they had their Victuals, yea, the Water they drank from the adjoining Countreys; the Summer so hot, that the People rest in Caves covered with Wood, and stand or sit in Water up to the Chin, and have Loopholes in their Houses to let in the Wind; yet in regard of the Scituation, it was one of the richest Empories in the World, the Wealth of Persia and India being brought thither, and conveyed hence by Water to the River Euphrates, and so by Boats, or on Camels backs to Aleppo, Alexandria, Tripoly, and thence dispersed into all the Countries of the Mediterranean Sea; The only City was of the same name with the Island, founded 700 years ago by Mahomet Danku, descended from the Kings of Saba in Arabia Felix; who, with many Families of the Sabeans passed over the Straights into Carmania, and the Isles adjoining, and liking the Scituation of this Island, built this City in it, which he called Ormus, or Armuzium, the name of the Promontory wherein it lies; It was seated at one end of the Isle, about two Miles in Compass, well built, with a fair Market place, some Churches, and a well fortified Castle, furnished for a Siege; by reason of its Wealth and resort of Merchants, grown to such esteem that it gave occasion to this distich.

*Si terrarum Orbis quaquapates Annulus esset,
Illius Ormusium Gemma Decusque foret.*

Were all the World a Ring, this Isle alone
Might of that Ring be thought to be the Stone.

It was first under its own King, whose Dominion extended also to some part of the Continent on either side, and over all the rest of the Islands within the Gulf; His revenue was of no great yearly

Loc, till the coming of the *Portugals* thither; by
 whom it was discovered under the Conduct of *Al-
 buquerque*, in 1509. Who having fortified some
 part of it for their own Defence, made it the Sta-
 ple of Trade for *Indian* Merchandise, which so
 enriched the same, that the Revenues of those Kings
 (though Vassals and Tributaries to the *Portugals*) a-
 mounted to an Hundred and Forty Thousand Se-
 riss yearly; In this flourishing State it stood till
 1622. when *Abbas* the Sultan of *Persia* having re-
 ceived some Affronts from the *Portuguese*, or desi-
 rous to remove the Trade from *Ormus* to some Port
 of his own, gave Order to *Emangoli Chan* the Duke
 of *Shiras* to besiege it with Fifteen Thousand Men;
 Who despairing of prevailing by his Land Forces
 only, furnished himself with Ships and Cannon of
 some *English* Merchants, to whom he promised ma-
 ny things which he never performed; For being
 once Master of the City he utterly destroyed it,
 removing the Cannon to *Lar*, the Wealth thereof
 to his own Treasury at *Shiras*, and the Materials
 of the Houses to *Gombroon*; the *Portuguese* and Chri-
 stian Natives passing over to *Muskat* in *Arabia*
Felix; Since which though the *English* Captains
 that ventured in it were disappointed of the Re-
 wards they expected, yet so much Honour hath been
 given by the King of *Persia* to the *English* Nation,
 that the Agent who resides at *Gombroon*, takes Cu-
 stom of all Strangers who Traffick thither.

*The Religion of the Persians. With the Life
and Doctrines of Mahomet the Grand Im-
postor.*

THE Persians are generally Mahometans of the Sophian Sect, and the difference and hatred is so great between them and the Turks, though both own Mahomet for their Law-giver, that they are absolutely irreconcilable. Now because this horrible Impostor has infatuated so great a part of the World with his blasphemous Dotages, I will here give a brief Account of his Life, and also of his Doctrine, as it is comprehended in his *Holy Book*, as they call it, or the *Alcoran*.

Mahomet, the Son of Abdalla, an Idolatrous Pagan, was born after his Fathers Death, at Yathrib, an obscure Village of Arabia Felix; but now become a City called Medina Tahnabi, or the Town of the Prophet, to which a Multitude of Mahometans go in Pilgrimage every Year. His Mother, named Hemina, was a perverse Jewess both by Birth and Religion, who dying when he was but two Years old, left him to the Care of his Uncle Abdal Muttalib. He, unable to give him any other Education than the Preligion and Ignorance of his Countrey afforded him, sold him at ten Years of Age to the *Immuelites*, after the barbarous Customs of the *Arabians*; who exposing him to Sale in the open Market, he was bought by one Abdal a wealthy Merchant; By him he was employed as a Slave in all Servile Offices, till observing his great Wit, and fitness for better Services, he at last used him as his Factor, sending him with his Camels and Loads of Merchandize into Syria, Persia, Egypt, and other

other places, wherein he behaved himself with such dexterity that he much increased his Masters Wealth, and his own estimation. Of Person he is said to be low, and withal Scald-headed, but otherwise comely, and of good aspect; Much troubled with the Falling-Sickness, which Infirmity he made good use of afterward, affirming those Fits were nothing but heavenly raptures in which he conversed with the Angel *Gabriel*; he is likewise said to have been well Skill'd in Magick, by which he taught a white Pigeon to feed at his Ear, which he declared was the Holy Ghost, by whom he was instructed in the Law he was to publish; but this not till afterwards; By Sorecery, comeliness of Person, and the great knowledge he had in his Masters Business, he gained so far on the Affections of his Mistress, that upon the Death of *Abdal* she made him her Husband.

Possessed of all his Masters Wealth, he affected Ease, and being till then of no Religion, or at least a Pagan, he began to hearken to *Sergius*, a Nestorian Monk, who flying out of Syria for Fear of punishment (the Heresies of *Nestorius* being newly both revived and censured) came into Arabia, where he found Entertainment in the House of *Mahomet*; By his persuasions, who found him a fit Instrument for the Devil to work on, he began to entertain thoughts of hammering out a new Religion which might unite all parties in some common Principles, and bring the *Christians*, *Jews*, and *Gentiles*, into which the World was then divided, under one Profession; Resolv'd on this, he retir'd to a Cave not far from *Mecca*, as if he there attended only Contemplation; *Sergius* in the mean time Trumpeting in the Ears of the People both his Parts and Party; who being thus prepar'd to behold the Pageant, out comes the principal Actor, with some parts of his *Alcoran*, pleasing enough to sensual Minds, which he professed to have received from

from the Angel *Gabriel*; and finding that this edified to his Expectation, he next proclaimed Liberty to all Slaves and Servants, as a thing commanded him by God, by whom the natural Liberty of Mankind was most dearly tendered; which drew to him such a Rabble of unruly people, that without Fear or Opposition he dispersed his Doctrines, reducing them at last to a Book, or Method. The Book of this Religion he calleth the *Alcoran*, or *Collection of Precepts*, the Original whereof they feign is written on a Table kept in Heaven, and the Copy brought to *Mahomet* by the Angel *Gabriel*. A Book so highly revered by the *Mahometans*, that they write upon the Cover of it, *Let none touch this but he that is clean*. The Body of it, as it now standeth, was composed by *Osman*, the fourth *Caliph* or Governour, who seeing the *Saracens* daily inclining to divers Heresies by reason of some false Copies of *Mahomet's Law*, and that the Empire by the same means was likely to fall into civil dissention, by the help of his Wife, who was *Mahomet's* Daughter, he got a sight of all *Mahomet's* Papers, which he reduced into four Volumes, and divided it into 124 Chapters; commanding expressly upon pain of Death, that that Book, and that only should be received as Canonical through his Dominions; The whole Body of it being only a Gloss and Exposition on Eight of the Commandments.

First, Every one ought to believe, that God is a great God, and one only God, and Mahomet is his Prophet. They hold *Abraham* to be the Friend of God, *Moses* the Messenger of God, and *Christ* the Breath of God, whom they deny to be conceived of the Holy Ghost, affirming that the Virgin *Mary* grew with Child of him by smelling to a Rose, and was delivered of him at her Breasts; They deny the Mystery of the Trinity, but punish such as speak against *Christ*, whose Religion was not, say they, taken away, but amended by *Mahomet*, and

whoever in his Pilgrimage to *Mecca* doth not visit the Sepulchre of Christ either going or coming is reputed not to have merited or bettered himself by his Journey.

2. Every Man must marry to encrease the Disciples of Mahomet. Four Wives he allows to every Man, and as many Concubines as he will, between whom the Husband makes no difference either in Affection or Apparel, but that the first Wife only enjoys his Sabbath days Benevolence; The Women are not admitted while alive into their Churches, nor after Death into Paradise; And whereas in most other Countries Fathers give some portions with their Daughters, the *Mahometans* give Money for their Wives, which being once paid, the Contract is Registred in the *Cadies* Book, and this is all their formality of Marriage.

3. Every one must give of his Wealth to the poor. Hence some buy Slaves and set them free, others buy Birds and let them fly; They use commonly to release Prisoners and Bond-Slaves; To build Caves or Lodgings in the ways for relief of Passengers; Repair Bridges and mend high Ways; But their most ordinary A'lms consists in Sacrifices of Sheep and Oxen, which, when the Solemnity is performed, they distribute amongst the Poor, to whom also on the first Day of every Year, they are bound to give the Tyth or tenth part of their Profits the Year past, so that there are scarce any Beggars among them.

4. Every one must make his Prayers five times a Day. When they pray they turn their Bodies towards *Mecca*, but their Faces sometimes one Way, and sometimes another, believing that *Mahomet* shall come behind them while at their Devotions. The first time is an hour before Sun-rising, the second at Noon-day, the third at three a Clock Afternoon, the fourth at Sun-setting, the fifth and last before they go to Sleep; At all these times the

Cryers

Cryers bawl in the Steeples (for the *Turks* and *Saracens* have no Bells) for the People to come to Church, and such as cannot, must, when they hear the Voice of the Cryers, fall down in the place where they are, do their Devotions, and kiss the Ground thrice.

4. Every one must keep a Lent one Month in a Year. This Lent is called *Ramazan*, in which they suppose the *Alcoran* was given to *Mahomet* by the Angel *Gabriel*. This Fast is only in the day time, their Law allowing them to be as Frolick in the Night as they please; so they abstain from Wine and Swines Flesh, which is prohibited in their Law at all times, but never so strictly abstained from as in Lent.

6. Be obedient to thy Parents. Which Law is most neglected of any in all the *Alcoran*, never any Children being generally so unnatural as the *Turkish*.

7. Thou shalt not kill. This they keep inviolate amongst themselves, but the poor Christians are sure to feel their Fury. And as if by this Law the actual shedding of Blood only were prohibited, they have invented Punishments for their Offenders worse than Death. As first the Strappado which is hanging them by the Arms drawn backward, and then drawn up on high, and letting down again with a violent swing which unjointeth all their Back and Arms. Secondly, They sometimes hoist up their heels, and with a great Cudgel give them three or four hundred Blows on the Soles of their Feet. Thirdly, it is ordinary to draw them naked up to the top of a Gibbet or Tower full of Hooks, and cutting the Ropes to let them fall down again, and by the Way they are caught by some of the Hooks, where they commonly hang till they dye for Hunger.

8. Do unto others as thou wouldst be done unto thy self.

To those that keep these Laws he promiseth Paradise, a place of all Delights, adorn'd with Flowery Fields, water'd with Chrystalline Rivers, beautify'd with Trees of Gold, under whose cool shade they shall spend their time with amorous Virgins, whose Mansions shall not be far distant. The Men shall never exceed the Age of Thirty, nor the Women of Fifteen, and those to have their Virginities renew'd as oft as lost. Friday he ordain'd to be their Sabbath, partly to distinguish his Followers from the *Jews* and *Christians*, who solemnize the 2 days ensuing; but principally because he was on that day proclaimed King, or Emperor, and so accordingly created; Wine and Swines Flesh are the principal things forbidden by the *Alcoran*, from the last whereof they all unanimously refrain, but on the first they are so belov'd, that when they come at it they seldom go home again unled; insomuch that all the Wine in *Constantinople* have been thrown about the Streets, and Death made the Penalty for any who shall presume to bring any more into the City; *Mahomet* taught them, that every one should be saved by his own Religion, except those who revolt from the *Alcoran* to another Law; But so that under the Notion of Religion he means only such as worship the One and only God, excluding thereby the Old Gentile Idolaters from the Hope of Salvation. He likewise taught, that at the end of the World all Men who professed any such Religion should go into Paradise, the *Jews* under the Banner of *Moses*, the *Christians* under the Banner of *Christ*, and the *Saracens* under the Banner of *Mahomet*. They compel no Man therefore to abjure the Faith wherein he was born, but secretly commend and approve such as are zealous in their own Religion, yet counting it a great Honour to have daily new Proselytes, they allure them

them with hopes of Freedom and Preferment, which with many are too prevailing Motives to cause them to renounce their Christian Profession; Hence some infer, it is better for a Man that desires his Liberty, to live in these Countries than in some others, since he is never molested if he meddle not with their Law, their Women or their Slaves.

Their Opinions of the end of the World are very ridiculous, as that at the Winding of an Horn, not all Flesh only, but the Angels themselves shall dye; That the Earth with an Earthquake shall be kneaded together like a lump of Dough; That a second blast of the same Horn shall, after forty days, restore all again; That Cain shall be the Captain or Ringleader of the Damned, who shall have the Faces of Dogs and Swine; That they shall pass over the Bridge of Justice laden with their Sins in Satchels; That the greater Sinners shall fall into Hell, the lesser into Purgatory only, with a thousand the like Fopperies, needless to relate, which may be found in the *Alcoran*; a thing so full of Tautologies, Incoherences, and gross Absurdities of so impure and carnal a Mixture, that whoever is taken with it must abandon his natural Reason, if Force, Ambition, or want of Christian Education, do not induce him to embrace it. For if we consider seriously the Causes of the deplorable increase and long Continuance of this Religion, we shall find them to be chiefly these.

1. The greatness of the Victories obtained by the Saracens, who easily compell'd the conquered Nations to receive their Law.
2. The great Zeal and Diligence of the Arabians themselves, who being a numerous People, and much given to Merchandise, have possessed themselves of all the Sea-Coasts of Africa from the Straights of *Babel Mandel* almost to the Cape of Good Hope; of all the Islands in those Seas, and of many Factories and good Towns on the Coast of India, in all which they have settled their

Religion also, as a thing inseparable from their Nation. 3. A peremptory Restraint of all Disputations in any point of Religion whatsoever. 4. The suppressing Philosophy, and the study of Human Sciences, the light whereof might easily detect the grossness of their Superstitions. 5. The sensual liberty allowed of having Variety of Wives, and as many Concubines as they are able to keep. 6. The promise of the like sensual pleasures in the other World, with which a Mind not illuminated with the Spirit of God, is generally more affected, than with the speculative Hope of a future Happiness. 7. The forbidding Printing and Printed Books, whereby People might perceive the Truth and Purity of the Christian Faith, with the Falshood and Impurity of the Law of *Mahomet*. Yet had not these last been sufficient to induce the belief of such Absurdities if the first had not opened and prepared the Way.

For force of Arms was really the most prevailing Argument by which *Mahomet* himself confirmed, and his Successors since have propagated and dispersed his Doctrine; Who being strengthened by that Rascal Rabble which resorted to him, he assaulted *Medina*, pretending a Quarrel to the *Jews*, who had there a Synagogue. He was repulsed at first with loss of Men and a Wound in his Face, by which some of his Foreteeth were beaten out, and was there likely to have ended his new Religion, but recovered by his Soldiers for further Mischiefs. At the next onset he prevail'd, the Battel being fought near a place called *Beder*, situate betwixt *Mecca* and *Medina*, frequently mentioned in the *Alcoran*. After which Fight he took the City, converting the Synagogue to a Temple for their own Impieties; the News hereof so startled the Nobility of *Mecca*, that they armed all their Powers against him, and succeeded so well in the beginning of the War, that they drove him forcibly from their

their Territories, which yet not long after he subdued
 again, and made his chief Residence at Mecca.
 From that his Flight the Saracens compute their
 Years, (as we from Christ's Nativity) which they
 call the *Hegira*, and begins about the Year of our
 Lord 617. so termed from an Arabick Word that
 signifies, The Persecution raised about Religion. It
 happened about this time the Saracens revolt-
 ing from *Heraclius* the Eastern Emperour joyned
 themselves to Mahomet, being exasperated by Ju-
 lian the Apostate, whom they served in his Wars
 against the Persians, for telling them upon de-
 manding their Pay, That he had greater Store of Steel
 than Gold. But they then wanted a Head to resort
 to. Now serving *Heraclius* in the same War, they
 were used by his Officers in the same ill Manner,
 for asking their Pay, the Treasurer of the Army
 made them this churlish Answer, There is scarce
 Money enough to pay the Roman and Grecian Soldiers,
 and why must these Dogs be so importunate for their
 Wages? Provoked herewith, and hearing the Fame
 of Mahomet, they joyned him, who strengthened
 by them, and the coming in of the rest of their
 Countrey men, he soon brought all Arabia under
 his Subjection; and having defeated the Emperors
 Forces sent against him, he conquered some parts
 of Syria and Egypt, and returning to Mecca there
 died Frantick and distempered, in the 70th Year of
 his Age, and 23d of his Impostures, of which he
 spent thirteen at Medina, and the rest at Mecca.
 His dead Body being kept four days in Expectation
 of a Resurrection, which he promised to perform
 at the end of three, grown full of stench and putre-
 faction was carried to Medina, and there interred.
 His Successors out of wicked and Worldly Policy,
 keeping up the Reputation of that Religion after
 his decease, which they scorned and derided in his
 Life, calling themselves *Caliphs*, or Vicar Generals
 to him their Prophet.

Thus dyed *Mahomet* the *Persian*, and *Turkish* Prophet, *Haracius* being Emperor of *Constantinople*, *Sadimon* Bishop of *Rome*, *Clytaire* K. of *France*, *Vincentius* K. of *Spain*, and *Ecbald* K. of *England*, about 630 Years after our Saviour's Birth. He was as himself confessed, altogether Unlearned, and tho' naturally Subtle and Witty, yet often puzzled to invent Miracles to confirm the deluded *Arabians* in their vain Belief. For he continually preaching to them, that God sent him to confirm his Law by Force of Arms, the People earnestly demanded some Sign of his Mission; so he was constrained to amuse them with the Story of a Voyage which he made to Heaven, to this effect,

That the Angel *Gabriel* with 70 pair of Wings came to him by Night; as he was in Bed with his Wife, saying, That God had sent for him. He going down with this Angel, found at his Door an Heterogeneous Beast, called *Elborach*, half Ass, half Mule, but much swifter than either; for it would go as far at one Step as the most quick-sighted Man could see. This Beast (or *Mahumetan*) would not let *Mahomet* mount him, unless he would first promise to pray for him, which the charitable Prophet did; and was then, in the twinkling of an Eye, brought by him to *Jerusalem*; where the Angel *Gabriel* tyed the Beast with his Girdle to a Rock; and taking *Mahomet* on his Shoulders, carried him to Heaven Gate. They knockt, and the Porter understanding *Mahomet* to be there, instantly opened, and bid him welcome. In the first Heaven he saw Angels, of divers and monstrous Shapes; some composed of Fire and Snow; others of Fire alone, every one of a different Form. Among the rest, one with the Head of a Cock, whose Feet trod upon one Heaven, and his Head toucht another; each Heaven being so far distant, that it was a Journey of 300 Years to pass from one to the other; and when this Cock Crows, which it seems

in his Language, all the Cocks upon the Earth Crow likewise. His Angel convey'd him to another, he to a third, and so from one to another, till at length he came to the Heaven where God himself was; who courteously received him, asking how his people did and whether they received his Law. God then familiarly laid his hand upon his Shoulder, which was so cold that it pierced the Marrow of his back bone. He was soon dismiss'd, God telling him only how often in a day his Disciples should make their Prayers; which were so many that in his Return to the fourth Heaven, *Moses* met him, advising him to go back, and intreat God that fewer Prayers might serve his turn, since his Followers were not able to say so many; so at length the number was reduced to five. He then went back to his *Elborach*, which in a Moment brought him home to his House in *Mecca*, where he went to bed again to his Wife; she not once dreaming her Husband would leave Heaven for her Company, or imagining he had been there; all this he performed in the tenth part of a Night.

The *Turks* do still believe this Romanick story for truth, but the *Arabians* at that time, requiring him to ascend again to Heaven in their View, he unwilling to take so long a Journey only replied, Praised be God that I am a Man and an Apostle. On the Seal which he used was engraven *Mahomet* the Messenger of God. He had several flights to deceive his Followers, performed either by Art or Witchcraft. Once an Ox brought to him a Chapter of the *Alcoran* upon his Horns in a full Assembly. Another time being at Dinner with one that was his pretended Friend, who yet design'd to poison him; and a Shoulder of Mutton being brought to Table, he pretended the Meat spoke, and forbid him to eat of it, tho' none but himself heard it among a great Company; however he permitted one of his dearest Friends to eat, and dye, poisoned therewith.

therewith. Other vain Miracles he published, as that the Trees bowed to him, (tho' only shaken by a sudden gust of Wind) the Wolves howled, and the Asses brayed to him, all in their several Languages desiring his Prayers, which he being a Prophet understanding as religiously performed. He often declared that God gave him Commission to fulfil his own Desires in all things, and in his *Alcoran* writes, that he thus spake to him, O Prophet! it is permitted thee to lye with all Women that are given thee, or which thou dost purchase; thy Aunts, or kindred, and all other good Women that freely desire thy Company, and this is lawful for thee alone. Thus he pretended Religion for fulfilling his inordinate Lusts, in which it is said, he equalled his strength to that of forty Men.

The day of his Death was no less prodigious then the course of this Life, a Comet resembling a Sword, appearing at high noon, pointing from South to North, and continued in the sight of all for thirty days together, which the Wise Men of that Age concluded to be a presage of the fatal rising and grandeur of the *Arabian Empire*. *Haly* was astonished at his Disemper, and the high frenzy wherein he dyed, esteeming it no divine quality in a Prophet and a Redeemer (as he called himself) of so many People. He derided his presumption, yet carefully concealed the manner of his Death, being willing to promote his Law, that so he might inherit his Power and Empire.

For near 800 Years after his decease the *Arabians*, *Saracens*, *Turks* and *Persians*, continued in the *Mahometan Faith* without any divisions. But in 1482. there happened this memorable Alteration of Religion and state in *Persia*.

Mahomet the Lawgiver of the *Saracens* by his last Will bequeathed to his Cousin *Hali* (who was also the Husband of his Daughter *Fatime*) all his Estate with the Title of *Caliph*; but *Abubeker*, *Haumar* and

and *Osmon*, three powerful Men of *Arabia*, and great Assistants to *Mahomet*, succeeded one another in that Dignity. After their Death *Hali* hoped to obtain the Government which had so long been detained from him. But *Mnauis* a valiant Soldier advanced himself, and to remove all future pretensions, he slew *Hali* with his Son *Ossan* and eleven of *Ossan*'s Sons; but *Musa Ceresin* the twelfth Son made his escape; From this *Musa* one *Guine Sophie* derived his Pedegree in 1360. And considering that there had been no Caliphs for many Years past, he began to contrive the reviving and establishing that Honourable Dignity in his own Family. He dying in the midst of his Projects, left the Prosecution of them to his Son *Aider Sophie*, who being a Man of great Industry, Sanctity, and Power; and strengthened with the Love and real affection of his people, *Ossan Cassanes* Prince of the *Armenians* gave him his Daughter to Wife. But *Jacup* the Son and Successor of *Ossan*, after his Father's Death, envying the Glory of *Aider Sophie*, and seeking his Power, caused him to be slain, and delivered his two Sons which he had by *Jacup*'s Sister, named *Ishmael* and *Solyman*, to *Amazor* one of his Captains to secure them in Prison. *Amazor* being of a generous temper, afforded them not only liberty, but gave them ingenious Education.

Afterward *Ishmael* the eldest a Gentleman of promising Hopes, undertook to revenge the Death of his Father, which he likewise performed, slaying *Jacup* and his Son *Eluan*. After this Victory *Ishmael* being crowned King, or *Sophie*, or *Ibna* of *Persia*, he altered the Form of Religion there, declaring *Hali* and himself to be the only true Successors of *Mahomet* the Prophet, and condemning *Abdeler*, *Hanmar* and *Osman*, with the *Turks* their Abettors and Followers, as Usurpers, Rebels, and Schismatics; and ordered all Books to be burnt, and all Monuments to be defaced that mentioned any thing

thing in honour of those three Galfphs. This difference in Religion hath created so mortal an aversion in them to each other, that the *Turks* hold it more meritorious to kill one *Persian* than 70 *Christians*.

The City of *Medina* where *Mahomet* lyes buried is in *Arabia*, 3 days Journey from the Red Sea. His Tomb is inclosed within an Iron Gate, and covered with green Velvet, which is every Year, made New and sent by the Grand Seignior; the old one being by the Priests cut into small pieces and sold at great Rates, as Reliques, to the Pilgrims. In the Temple where this Tomb is placed, there are say'd to be 3000 Lamps of Gold and Silver, wherein is Balsome, and other rich odours, ointments and oils, continually kept burning. They would impose it for a Miracle that this Tomb should hang in the Air by means of Loadstones, but besides that there is no such thing, for it stands on the Floor, were it true, there were no such Wonder in it. For *Damocrates* the *Athenian* by order of *Ptolomy* K. of *Egypt*, undertook to make the Statue of *Arfinoa* all of Iron, and to hang in the Air. And in the Temple of *Serapis* in *Alexandria*, there was an Iron Sun that hung in the Air by the Force of a Loadstone, being a rare piece of Workmanship.

The *Turks* make a Pilgrimage to this Tomb, and all true *Musselmens* are obliged once in their Lives, at least, to go thither. To this purpose I will relate the following Story, from a late traveller into *Turkey*. A *Mahumetan* having, in obedience to a religious Vow, undertaken this Journey, and being of the Opinion of the rest of his Fellow Travellers (or the Caravan, as it is called) that they should meet with Water at a certain Well or Cistern upon the Road, had made use of the best part of their Provision, as the rest had done, upon the Ceremony of the Abdest or Ablution, which is their washing themselves before their Devotions; for they wash the best part of the head and Neck's
their

their Arms up to the Elbow, their Feet, the end of the Priapus, and the Posterior Orifice. And for this Reason they never erect any Mosque, or Church, without planting Fountains round about it, for they firmly believe, that their Prayers put up without these Washings, and in a State of Impurity, would rather draw down the Wrath of Heaven upon them than procure the blessings of God. And indeed these severe Commands of washing so often, are very troublesome, as well to those that live in dry places far from Water, as others in the Northern cold Climates; so that several Turks could wish heartily that they might be permitted to change their Religion, which ties them to so many inconvenient Habberings.

When these Pilgrims came to the Cistern where they hoped to be supplied, they found the Water dried up by the heat of the Sun. They were extremely concerned thereat, finding themselves in the midst of the Sands, Deserts, and Heats of Arabia. They knew not what course to take in that extremity of drowth which tormented them with Impatience; nor had many of them Money to buy Water of those who had been more provident, and indeed had not much to spare. Our poor Mahomet found himself reduced to endure a scorching drowth, and ready to be buried alive in the stifling Clouds of Sand which the Wind raises in that miserable Road, inspired him with more Execrations against Mahomet and his accursed Errors, than the most zealous of the Eastern Christians could have invented for him. He said, 'He did not with the Devil had taken Mahomet, for he did not believe him so unskill as to let that Impostor escape his Claws, who being the only cause of the Death of so many Millions of People as perished in going to his Tomb, justly deserved as many Deaths in Hell as he had caused poor Creatures to suffer torments in this infamous cruel Pilgrimage; But he

wisht with all his Heart, That Heaven had Thunderstruck from above, and that Hell had then swallowed in Flames the first Contrivers of that accursed *Alcoran*, and the unfortunate Propagators of the Law of *Mahomet*, or that he himself had been born a Christian.

Some Christians in the Company were much surprized to hear a *Mahometan* thus blaspheme his own Religion, but they were told, that this Person was of a Sect who were neither *Turks* nor *Christians*, but a sort of *Mahometan* Hereticks.

When a *Mahometan* has purified himself, he goes into the Church with his Eyes fixt upon the Ground, and barefoot. To which end the Eastern People have Shoes, or Slippers, of Goats Skin dyed Yellow, Red, Violet, or Black, but none of them may wear them Green in the *Turkish* Dominions; this being the sacred Colour which *Mahomet* so much affected; only their Emirs were a green Bonnet, which they put on with great Reverence on their Heads; and is a mark of their being allied to their Great Prophet and Legislator.

But this is not regarded in *Persia*, as we may find by the following Story. *Shah Abbas*, the renowned King of *Persia*, was the most accomplished Prince in all the East. It happened that a *Turkish* Ambassador one time at his Court being much concerned to see *Christians* as well as *Mahometans* wearing green Shoes and Trowles over all *Persia*, he in the Name of his Master required the King to forbid his Subjects any longer to prophane a Colour which all true *Mahometans* ought to have a greater Veneration for. That the King knew very well, that it being the Prophets peculiar Colour, it did not become the happy Observers of his Law, to cover any part of the Body therewith, but only the Head, or at least the more decent part of the Body above the Waist; it being an insupportable Contempt to trample under Foot a Colour so sacred, as his Sub-

jects not only did, but also the *Glaurs*, or *Christians*, the *Jews*, and all other Infidels, and impure Nations in his Dominions. *Sha Abbas* perceived the Folly of this Discourse, and so resolved to make a Jest of it. He made shew of consenting to the Grand Signiors Desire, and promised the Ambassador that he would take Order his Subjects should no longer prophane the Prophets Colour, hoping the Grand Seignior would issue out the same Orders over his Dominions. 'For said the King, your Master behold! every day a greater prophanation of that Colour, and yet lets it go unpunished. My Subjects only wear the Colour dead upon their Shoes and Trowles, but all the Beasts in Turkey dung without any Penalty upon the Grass, which is the living Colour that Mahomet lov'd. Therefore if he will Prohibit all the Beasts in his Empire from defiling the green Grass with their Excrements, which they do continually, then will I take Care that my Subjects shall wear green no longer. The Ambassador finding the Emperor did but deride his Folly, withdrew silently from the Presence, and left the *Persians* to their own Liberty.

This washing and cleanliness of the *Mahometans*, has occasion'd the building of several necessary Houses (which they call *The Houses of Shame*) for publick Conveniency, which are kept very sweet, having a Cock to turn and take away all ill smells; so that you shall never see in all the East, the Walls of their Churches stain'd with Urine or Excrements, as in our parts of the World; Nor is any one prejudiced in his Health by retaining his natural Evacuations for want of Conveniency.

I never heard so many *Invectives* (with a *French Gentleman*) as were uttered upon this account by a *Turk* at *Constantinople*, who had travelled to *Marseilles*, and thence to *Paris*. He being in *France*, used, according to the Custom of his

Coun-

Countrey, to eat great plenty of Fruits, Salads, and among the rest, Cucumbers half ripe, Stalks and all; a Diet enough to break a French Horses Belly, yet much admired by the Eastern People, whose Digestion takes it well enough. This Mahometan said, He found it hotter at Paris during the heat of Summer, than at Damasco in Syria, tho' it lye fifteen degrees more to the South; so, to cool himself, he resolv'd to eat a great Dish of Milk and Cucumbers, and so to walk about half a Mile off where he had Business. Returning back, the motion of his Body, the coldness of the Cucumbers, and the heat of the Season, caus'd great commotion in the Bowels of the Musselman, and would by no means be appeas'd. He search'd about for an House of Ease, yet could discover nothing but open Shops and throngs of People. He grew disconsolate, not knowing what course to take. He curs'd all the Streets of Paris, and wish'd himself at Damascus, where is a great place walled in, containing 40 of these Necessary Houses. At last, in the height of his trouble, he thus lamented his Misfortunes, ' Were I now at Grand Cairo, my
' pains would find redress by only bowing the Head,
' and crying according to custom to Passengers,
' Pray Sir look another Way; but he e in Paris,
' where there are more people than Stones in the
' street, what shall a Man do in my forlorn Condi-
' tion? But these sad Complaints little availed, for
before he could get to his Lodgings, the Cucum-
bers forc'd their way open at his Back-door, and
made the disconsolate Syrian know that Milk and
Cucumbers was not so Sweet as Milk and Honey,
yet he must endure the smell as well as he made se-
veral others, as he pass'd in that stinking pickle
to his Lodgings to cleanse himself. This cleanliness
of the Mahometans makes them call Christians Fil-
thy, Unclean, and Nasty Infidels, or Unbelievers.

And thus much for this Grand Impostor, Mahomet, whom Heaven permitted to be a scourge for punishing the Christians; who, at that time, had forsaken the Doctrines of the Gospel, and had embraced damnable Heresies. Let this excite us to bless the goodness of God, who enjoy the glorious Light of his truth; and to admire Gods Judgments, who suffers so many large Kingdoms and Countries to be infatuated, deluded, and enslaved; and so many Millions of people to be abused by that false Prophet, and to believe his Lyes, Nonsense and Blasphemy. He belies God in making him the Author of his *Alcoran*, boasting that his Name is written upon the Throne of God, and that he is the greatest of the Prophets, having more knowledge than all the Men and Angels in the World. He belies Jesus Christ, in saying he could not be Gods Son, because God was never married, as if there were no other way of Generation but what is carnal. He saith the Virgin Mary conceived Christ by the smell of a Rose, and that she was the Sister of Moses, confounding her with Miriam, though there were so many hundred Years between. He believeth the Holy Ghost in affirming, that he inspired Mahomet to write his *Alcoran*. He believeth the Scriptures, in saying they are corrupted by Christians; and that they worship many Gods, and give God a Companion, by affirming the Divinity of Christ Jesus. He believeth the Jews, in saying they make Eleazar a God. He believeth the Patriarchs, in saying that Noah, Abraham, Isaac and Jacob believed his *Alcoran*, tho' they lived so many thousand Years before he or his *Alcoran* had a being. He belies the Apostles in making them his Scholars, tho' they lived near 600 Years before he saw the Light. By all which it appears, that the Compiler of this *Alcoran*, was not the God of Truth but the Father of Lies. Especially if we consider the ridiculous stories found therein. He tells us,

That

And

That he once divided the Moon, one half whereof fell into his Lap, the other half on the Ground, which he afterward joined again together; and, perhaps in Memory of this lying Miracle the Turks use yet the Half Moon for their Arms, and on their Churches and Steeples. He tells of a great Army of Men and Angels raised by Solomon, which being much disturbed in their March by an Army of Flies, Solomon rebuked and routed them. He tells, that in Noah's Ark a Hog was generated of Elephants Dung, and a Rat of the Hogs Dung, which gnawing a hole in the Ark, Noah was so affrighted, that he toucht the Forehead of the Lion, out of whose Brains leaped a Cat that chased away the Rat. To conclude, in the Paradise which he promises his Followers, he allows Apartments therein to several Beasts, such as Abraham's Ram; Moses's Heifer; Solomon's Ant; the Queen of Sheba's Parrot; Esdras's Als; Jonas's Whale; the seven Sleepers Dog; and Mahomet's Camel. Which sufficiently demonstrates the Author to be Ignorant, Impudent and Foolish.

The Government of the Kingdom of Persia.

THE Government of Persia is purely Tyrannical; for the King has the sole Power of Life and Death over all his Subjects, independent from his Council, and without any Trials at Law. He can put to what Death he pleases the chief Lords of the Kingdom, no Man daring to dispute the Reason; Nor is any Sovereign in the World more absolute than he. The King deceasing and leaving Male Issue behind him, the Eldest ascends the Throne, while his Brothers are kept in the *Haram* or Castle, and their Eyes put out, and if the King have the least Jealousy, they are instantly put to Death, yea the Children of the Kings Brothers and Sisters likewise; Formerly they were not so rigorous, but only mov'd a Red hot Iron to and fro before their Eyes; But *Sha Sef* perceiving that the poor unhappy Princes had some sight left, ordered their Eyes to be digged out of their Heads; *Sha Sef's* Cruelty spared not his Eldest Son *Sha Abbas* the Heir of his Throne, ordering one of the Eunuchs to move an Iron before his Eyes, no Man knowing a Reason; but the Eunuch compassionating the young Prince, moved an Iron yet not red hot before his Eyes, and teaching him to counterfeit blindness preserv'd his sight till his Father lay upon his Death-bed, when being very penitent for having put out the Eyes of his Eldest Son, to whom the Crown did of right belong, the Eunuch seeing the King so sadly afflicted, and ready to give up the Ghost, assured him that he would restore the Prince to his sight, and brought him with perfect Eyes to his Bed-side, the sight of whom prolonged the Kings Life till next day

day, and gave him time to command all the Grandees of the Court to obey *Sha Abbas* his Eldest Son, as his lawful Successor.

There are several of these blind Princes at *Ispahan*, and I knew one particularly, saith my Author, a person of excellent natural parts; As blind as he is, he is a great Lover of Curiosities, and has built him a House at *Ispahan* worth seeing. He is overjoyed when he meets with any Rarities out of *Europe*, feeling them in his hands, and causing his Eunuchs to tell him the meaning of every thing: He is a great admirer of Clock-work and Watches, and to know what a Clock it is, has little points set up in the Dial-plate, and a half hand which points to the hour; with certain Figures which he makes of soft Wax, and sets in order upon a Table, he will cast up an Account exactly. Several other good qualities are eminent in him, and it is a miserable spectacle that a Man should be reduced to that deplorable Condition only because he is of the Blood-Royal of *Persia*. This State is distinguished like most of those in *Europe* into three Bodies. First that of the Sword which answers to the Nobility, and consists of the Kings household, the *Kans* or Governours, and all the Soldiery. The second that of the Gown, comprehending all those that belong to the Law and Courts of Justice. The third is composed of Merchants, Handicrafts-men, and Labourers.

Among other cunning Contrivances of *Sha Abbas* to know the true state of his Affairs without trusting too much to his Ministers, he oft went disguised into the City like an ordinary man under pretence of buying and selling, to discover whether false weights and measures were used; so going one Evening in the habit of a Countrey-man, to a Bakers to buy a Man of Bread, and thence to a Cooks to buy a Man of Roast-meat, (a Man is six pound, sixteen ounces to the pound) having bought his

bar.

bargains he returned to the Court, where causing them to be weighed exactly, he found the Bread to want 57 Drams, and the Meat 43. Upon which he fell into a Rage against the Officers and the Governor of the City (whose Belly he had caused to have been ript up but for the Intercession of his Lords) reproaching them for their Negligence of the publick good, and of the Injustice of false Weights, how sadly the Cheat fell upon poor Men, who having great Families, and thinking to give them 800 Drams of Bread, by that Fraud deprived them of 143, then turning to the Lords, he demanded what Justice ought to be done to those people; none daring to open their Mouths while he was in that passion; he commanded a great Oven to be made in the Market-place; and a Spit big and long enough to roast a Man, and the Oven to be heated all Night, and a Fire to be kindled near the Oven. Next Morning the King caused the Cook and Baker to be apprehended, and led quite through the City, with two Men going before proclaiming to the people, 'We are going to put the Baker into a red hot Oven in the Piazza, to be baked alive for selling Bread by false Weights; and the Cook is to be roasted alive for having sold Meat by false Weights. Thus these two Men served for an Example not only to *Spahan* but to all the Kingdom, every one dreading the severe Justice of *Sha Abbas*.

Sha Abbas his Successor acted almost such another piece of severity, for having made one *Taser Kan*, a great Lord, who kept a magnificent Train, Governour of *Asterabad*; At first he was very mild, but at last began to exact such Sums from the people, that his violence reached the Kings Ear; who being one day drinking with his Lords, and seeing the Master of his Musick in the Room, who was a merry Droll, and had always some pleasant news to tell the King, he was pleased to ask him what th:

people said of *Jaser-Kan*, adding that he had made him Governour of divers Provinces, and had never heard any Complaint of him, but now he was accused of Tyrannizing over the People. The *Musick-Master* being a meer Flatterer, and knowing that *Jaser-Kan* was extremely beloved of the King, confidently aver'd, that the Governour was falsely accused, and that he had always known him apter to give than receive. There was present an *Agis* lately return'd from a Pilgrimage to *Mecca*; him the King also asked what was his opinion of *Jaser-Kan* and his Government, being a person long acquainted with him; The *Agis* thinking to please the King, returned the same Answer. The King who was well informed of the *Kans* Behaviour, turning to the Lords present, 'What think you,' said he, of these two Flatterers, that absolutely know the contrary to what they speak. And commanded two of the *Musick-Masters* Teeth to be pluckt out and driven into the Head of the *Agis*, which had like to have cost him his Life, being a very old Man; As for *Jaser-Kan* he was disgraced for a time, but his excellent Accomplishments soon restored him again to Favour.

Murther is severely punished, nor will Money save the Criminal; The Murderer is carried before the Magistrate, he delivers him to the Parents or Kindred of the Person Slain, who carry him to Execution, and without compassion torture him to Death. The Governour of *Shiras* had a Favourite, who falling in love with a young *Persian* Gentleman endeavoured to abuse his Body; One day meeting upon the Road, and lying under the same Tent, the Favourite about Mid-night came to his Bed side, and after many solicitations would have forced him; But being violently resisted, for magness to find himself disappointed, and liable to be discovered, he staid the young Gentleman to the Heart, and fled to the Mountains. The Mur-
ther

ther being divulged, the Mother, Widdow, and Sister of the young Man repaired to the Governour for Justice, who willing to save his Favourite, offered them Money, which they with scorn refusing, and threatening to complain to the King; he was constrained to pursue his Favourite; at length he took and sent him to *Ispahan*, saying, he would not judge of the Affair, but refer it to the King. The Mother, Widdow, and Sister followed the Murtherer to *Ispahan* and demanded Justice with that eagerness, that though the King had an inclination to save the Favourite for the Governour's sake, he was forced to abandon him, and bid them pay themselves with his Blood. Immediately he was carried to Execution, where the Widdow first stab'd him to the heart with a Dagger, then the Mother took her turn, and after that the Sister, and then holding a Cup to receive his Blood, drank every one a Cup full to quench the thirst of their Revenge.

Extraordinary care is taken for securing the High-ways, and Guards set at convenient distances; As the Caravan was one day setting out from *Tauris* to *Ispahan*, a poor Fellow took an Occasion to rob a Cloak-bag, and fled cross the Fields not knowing the Way, the Merchant missing his Goods complained to the Governour, who sent order to the Guards to search strictly for him. The Thief being constrained to forsake his Cloak-bag, and cross the Fields for Water, was seized and carried to the Governour, and soon convicted, for Thieves find no Mercy in *Persia*; Only they are variously put to Death, being sometimes tyed to a Camels Tail by the Feet, and their Bellies ript open. Sometimes buried alive all but their Heads, and starved to death, in which torment they will oft desire Passengers to cut off their Heads, though it be a kindness forbidden by the Law. But the most cruel punishment is, when they set the Thief on Horse-back

back with his extended Arms fastned to a long stick behind, then larding him with lighted Candles, they burn him to the very Bowes; We met two in this Milery who desired us to hasten their deaths, which we durst not do, only we gave them a Pipe of Tobacco according to their Desire. One day there was a great hubbub in a Bawdy-house where the Woman had prostituted her own Daughter, the King being informed of it, commanded the Mother to be thrown headlong from a Tower, and the Daughter to be torn in pieces by his Dogs, which he keeps on purpose for such Chastizements.

The Forts and Factories of the Honourable East-India Company upon the Coasts of Malabar, Cormandel, in the Bay of Bengal, and in the Empire of the Great Mogol, in India. With an Account of the Religion, Government, Trade, Marriages, Funerals, strange Customs of the Natives. Intermixt with divers Accidents and notable Remarks.

HAVING given some Account of Persia, let us next advance unto the Indies, wherein the Honourable the East-India Company have these Ports and Factories.

Fort

Fort St. George,
 Fort St. David,
 Comineer,
 Cudaloor,
 Porto Novo,
 Madapollam,
 Metchlapatam,
 Pettipolee,
 Carwar,

Calicut,
 Surat,
 Bombay Island,
 Ballasore,
 Hugli,
 Chuttanutti,
 Dacca,
 Rhajamal.

All on the Coasts of *Coromandel*, *Malabar*, and the
Bay of Bengale.

Fort St. George.

THis Fort is on the Coast of *Coromandel* where
 the Honourable *East India* Company have a
 Factory. On November the 3d. 1684. About 9 at
 night, there happened a violent Storm in this Place,
 which continued till two next Morning. It untied
 all the Houses in the Town, with such a rattling
 noise, as if some thousands of Granadoes had been
 thrown on them, and laid all their Gardens (of
 which they have many pleasant ones) as
 level as the Smoothest Bowling Green. Trees of
 an ancient and prodigious Growth, some perhaps
 as ancient as Noah's Flood, were violently torn up
 by the Roots, and their Aged Trunks riven in
 pieces, the noise of the crashing and fall of their
 Boughs and Branches seeming almost to equal that
 of a Tempest. But what was most surprizing was
 that a strong Iron Bar which belonged to a Window,
 was with the extreme Force of the Wind, snapped
 into 2 pieces. Had this Hurricane continued two
 or 3 hours longer, it would certainly have level'd
 both the Fort and Town; tho' strongly built and
 well fortified. Fort St. David, Comineer, Cuda-
 loor, Porto Novo, Madapollam, Pettipolee and Carwar,
 are all on the Coast of *Coromandel*. In all which

the *East-India* Company have Factories. It is reported that *St. Thomas* the Apostle wrought many Miracles in these Countries; and foretold the coming of white People thither. And that the Children of those that murdered him, have still one Leg bigger than another.

Callicut.

THis is a Town on the Coast of *Malabar*, where the *Portugals* first settled themselves, and the *English* Merchants have a Factory. The Prince of *Calicut* calls himself *Zamorin*, a Prince of great Power; and not more black of Colour than treacherous in disposition. Many deformed Pagods are here worshipped, but with this ordinary Evasion, that they adore not Idols, but the Deumoes they represent. The *Dutch* General, who was Cook of the Ship, Crowned the present Prince with those hands which had ofther managed a Ladle than a Sword. *Malabar* is a Low Countrey, with a delightful Coast, and inhabited by a People that practice Piracy. There is a certain Wind which blowing there in Winter, so disturbs the neighbouring Sea, that it rolls the Sands to the Mouths of the adjoining Ports, so that then the Water is not deep enough for the least Bark to enter. But in the Summer another contrary Wind, drives back the same Sand, and makes the Port again Navigable. The great number of Rivers in this Countrey render Horses useless, especially for War. A Countrey for the most part of the Year green, and abounding with Cattle, Corn, Cotton, Pepper, Ginger, Cassia, Cardamum, Rice, Myrabolans, Ananas Pappas, Melons, Dates, Cocoes, and other Fruit.

Swat.

Surat.

THis Town is about 40 days Journey from Agra, and drives as great a Trade as any City in Asia; though the access to it be very dangerous. For the River Tappi or Tindy rising out of the Deccan mountains, glides through Brampore, and in Meander runs by the Walls of Surat; and after 19 Miles wrigling about, discharges it self into the Ocean, but is so shallow at the Mouth that it will hardly bear a Bark of 70 or 80 Tuns; So that Ships are forced to unlade at Swally. Which is remarkable for the mischance of Capt. Woodcock, who at the taking of Ormus, seized a Frigate as Prize, laden with near a Million of Ryals; but coming into Swalley Road the Ship sunk, and therewith all his Golden hopes vanished. The English East-Indie Company, and also the Dutch, have their Presidents and Factories in this City, making it the greatest Mart in the Indies. Surat is secur'd with a Castle of Stone, well stored with Cannon. The Houses are generally built of Sun dried-Bricks, which are very large, and lasting; They have flat Roofs, raised round about to prevent falling. They have beautiful Gardens of Pomegranats, Melons, Figs, and Lemons, interlaced with Rivulets and Springs.

The English House for the reception and Staple of their Goods is very Magnificent.

Baroche not far distant drives a great Trade in Cottons. The English have a very Noble House here. Not far from which Tavernier writes, that of a dry stick, a Mountebank in less than half an Hour, made a Tree grow Five Foot high, which did bear Leaves and Flowers.

The History of Savagi the Indian Rebel.

THE Plundering of Surat by the famous Rebel Savagi, and other his Actions, deserve here to inserted. This Raja, or Lord Savagi was Born at *Bashaim*, the Son of a Captain of the King of *Visiapour*, and being of a turbulent Spirit, rebelled in his Fathers Life time; and putting himself in the Head of several Banditti, and other debauched young Men, he retired into the Mountains of *Visiapour*, and defended himself against all those that came to attack him. The King of *Visiapour* thinking that his Father kept Intelligence with him, caused him to be seized and imprisoned where he dyed. Savagi was hereat so incensed against the King that he breathed nothing but Revenge. And in a short time plundered *Visiapour* his principal City, and with the Booty he took there, made himself so powerful, as to be able to seize several Towns, as *Rajapour*, *Sasigar*, *Crapaten*, *Daboul*, and so form a little State thereabout. The King dying about that time, and the Queens endeavours to reduce him being unsuccessful, she accepted the Peace he proposed to her, That he should enjoy the Territories which he had subdued, and be tributary to the Young King, and pay him half his Revenue.

However Savagi could not rest; but being a stout man, vigilant, bold, and undertaking in the highest degree, he resolved to seize upon *Chahestkan* Governor of *Decan*, and Uncle to the Great *Mogol*, with all his Treasures even in the midst of his Army, in the Town of *Aurence-Abad*. And had effected his design if he had not been discovered.

red too soon. For one Night being accompanied with a Crew of resolute Fellows he got into the very Apartment of *Cha-hest-kan*; where the Governours Son, forward in his Fathers defence was killed, and he himself grievously wounded; *Savaggi* in the mean time getting away without damage. Yet this disappointment did not daunt him in the least, insomuch that he undertook another bold and dangerous Enterprize in the Year 1664. which succeeded better. He drew about 3000 chosen Men out of his Army, with whom he took the Field without Noise; spreading a Report by the way, that it was a Nobleman going to Court.

When he was near *Surat*, that Famous and Rich Port of the *Indies*, instead of Marching farther, as he made the Grand Provost of that Countrey whom he met, believe, he fell into that Town, cutting off the Arms and Legs of the Inhabitants to make them discover their Treasures, searching, digging, and loading away, or burning what he could not carry away with him. He continued plundering 40 days; So that none but the *Dutch* and *English* saved themselves, because they were in a good Posture of defence; especially the *English*, who having time to send for Assistance from some of their Ships which lay near the Town, behaved themselves gallantly, and saved besides their own, several other Houses near them.

A certain Jew of *Constantinople*, who had brought Rubies of a great value, to sell them to the Great *Mogol*, was thrice brought upon his knees, and had the Knife held up to cut his Throat, yet still persisted in his denial that he had any, and so saved his Life and Jewels.

At that time the K. of *Ethiopia* had sent an Ambassador to the Great *Mogol* with several Presents; and among others, Twelve curious Horses, and a little Mule, the Skin of which was speckled like that of a Tyger; So finely, so variously, and so orderly

orderly streaked that no Silken Stuff of India was more beautiful. There were also two Elephants Teeth, so prodigiously large that a very strong Man could scarce lift one of them from the Ground. Lastly, the Horn of an Oxe full of Civet, half a foot broad on the Top. They were no sooner arrived at *Surat*, but *Savagi* came and ransackt and burnt the Town, and their House among the rest, So that they could save nothing but their Letters. He emptied the Oxes Horn, and carried away the Horses and the Elephants Teeth. He durst not attack the Castle; but Marcht off without Opposition, loaden with Gold, Silver, Jewels, Silk, Stuffs, fine Linnen and other rich Merchandise, to the Value of Three hundred thousand pound *English* Money.

The Great *Mogol* sent an Army under *Jesseingue* to besiege the principal Fortresses of *Savagi*, who being expert in matters of Treaty, he so ordered the business, that *Savagi* surrendred before it came to extremity; and afterward joined with the *Mogol* against *Visapour*; The *Mogol* declaring him a *Raja*, taking him under his protection, and making his Son a considerable Commander. Some time after the *Mogol* intending War against *Persia*, writ such obliging Letters to *Savagi*, extolling his Generosity, Ability and Conduct, that he at length resolved, upon the Faith of *Jesseingue*, to come to the *Mogol* at *Dehli*. A Kinswoman to the *Mogol* being then at Court, having a great Influence upon him, perswaded him to secure *Savagi*, who had murdered her Son, wounded her Husband, and destroyed *Surat*. So that one evening *Savagi* saw his Pavilions beset with 3 or 4 Regiments of Souldiers. But he made shift to get away in the Night; the eldest Son of *Jesseingue* was suspected to have furthered his escape; but many say'd, that it was by the consent of the Great *Mogol*, since he could no longer retain him at Court, because of the great spleen of the

the Women against him, for having dipt his hands in the Blood of their Kinsmen. After this *Savagi* seized on many strong Holds, mostly seated upon steep Mountains, the *Mogol* not being able to reduce him, and he often ravages the Countrey from Goa to the very Gates of *Surat*.

He has likewise Ships at Sea, and in the Year 1683 Fifteen hundred of his Men in three Ships and four *Grabbs*, attackt an *English East-India Ship*, Capt. *John Hide* Commander, but were bravely repulsed with a great Slaughter, though these brave *Englishmen* had not the happiness long to enjoy the honour of that Noble Action, their Ship being unfortunately cast away coming into the Channel, and all the Men but Two, lost. *Savagi* now Acts as King and secures himself in the Mountains, where the *Mogol* is not able to attack him.

Cambaja is three Miles from the River *Indus* and about three Miles in Compass, one of the nestest and best Built Cities in all the East, and call'd the *Indian Grand Cairo* for its Greatness, Traffick and Fertility of Soil, and so populous as to contain an hundred and thirty thousand Families. Here they cut the *Agats* that come from other Countries, into several Sorts of Shapes, and in the Suburbs they make Indico. Here the *East-India Company* had a Factory; the tides are so swift, that a Horse at full speed cannot keep pace with the Waves; but the Sea and the Trade is fallen away from it. *Swalley* is more South, and about a Mile from the Sea, but gives name to a large Capacious Bay where the Ships ride that Trade to *Surat*, from which it is about ten Mile distant.

Map of India

Maslipatan.

Maslipatan or Metchlapatam is a great City, the Houses whereof are only Wood, Built at a distance from each other. It stands by the Sea, and the Honourable East-India Company have a Factory here. This being the most famous Road for Ships, in the Bay of Bengal from whence they Sail to Pegu, Siam, Ormus, Sumatra, and other Places of Traffick. This City is in Golkonda, but the Great Mogol is so much dreaded there that his Commissioner is Master thereof, buying, selling, bringing in and sending abroad his Merchants Ships none daring to contradict him in any thing, nor to demand any Customs of him. Patania is a City South from Siam and was governed many Years by a Queen. In 1612. Some English Men came hither with a Letter from Q. Elizabeth, and a Present from the Merchants of 690 Rials of Eight. The Letter was carried in great state being lay'd in a Basin of Gold, lay'd on an Elephant, adorn'd with little Flaggs, Lances and Minstrils. They then obtained a Grant to Trade there, upon the same Conditions as the *Hollanders*, and there was an English Factory which is now removed.

Siam is a Kingdom; The chiefest part lying between the Gulf of *Siam* and *Bengale*; the Countrey is plentiful in Rice and Fruits. The Forrests stored with Deer, Elephants, Tygers, Rhinoceroes, and Apes. Here grew store of large Bamboe Canes; under the knots of them are Ants or Emmets Nests, as big as a Mans head, where they preserve themselves during the Rains, which continue four or five Months. The King of *Siam* was accounted a very Rich Prince, and stiled himself King of Heaven and Earth, though he be tributary to the Kings of *China*. There were Idols in his Temples Seven foot high all of massy Gold. When the

King appeared all the Doors and Windows of the Houses must be shut; All the People prostrating themselves on the Ground, not daring to look up. And because no Person was to be in an higher Place than the King; they within Doors were bound to keep their lowest Rooms; He would suffer no Barber to come near him; one of his Wives cutting his hair for him. One part of his Magnificence consists in his Train of 200 Elephants, among which one was white, which he valued so highly as to stile himself, King of the white Elephant. He passionately admires them, accounting them his Favourites, and the Ornaments of his Kingdom. If an Elephant dyed he was buried with the same Funeral Pomp as a Nobleman. The English had a Factory formerly in this Kingdom, as well as at Armagon. As for Ballasore, Hughli, Chuttanetti, Dacca, Rajamel; the present Honourable East-India Company have Factorys in all those Places, of which little more can be said than what has been spoken of others.

At the famous Port of Bombay Island, the English have Built a strong Fort, and here they coin both Silver, Copper and Tin, which passes among themselves, and the Villages along the Coast.

The Empire and Government of the Great Mogol.

HAVING given some Account of the Ports and Factories of the Honourable East-India Company, I shall subjoin a brief Relation of the Empire and Government of that Mighty Monarch.

The name of *India* is now given to the Empire of the Great *Mogol*, and to the two Peninsulas, one on this side, and the other beyond *Ganges*; with the Islands scatter'd in the *Indian Sea*; which are all comprehended under the General Name of the *East Indies*; yea, some Authors take in all the Oriental part of *Asia*. It is recorded, that the Old Inhabitants consisted in 122 several Nations; originally descended from the Sons of *Noah*, before their Journey to the Valley of *Shinaar*, and their attempt in Building the Tower of *Babel*. That it was first invaded by the famous Queen *Semiramis*, with an Army of above four Millions, whom *Staurabates* an *Indian* King opposed with equal Forces, who overcame and slew her. That the next Invasion was by *Bacchus* the Son of *Jupiter* and *Hercules*, who by Policy and Force subdued them, and taught them the use of Wine, Oyl, and the Art of Architecture. After this, *India* was invaded by *Alexander* the Great; He vanquishing first *Clophae* Queen of *Magaza*, and then King *Porus*, both whom he took Prisoners; But restoring them again their Liberty and Kingdom returned back to *Babylon*, where he dyed of Poyson. After this they lived in peace under several Kings. In 1587, their Countrey being discovered by the *Portugals*, and

after by the *Dutch* and *English*, they have had much Traffick with them.

This vast Empire comprehends the greatest part of the Continent of *Asia*, wherein are contained 37 Kingdoms. As for Remains of Antiquity, there are few or none, the *Mogols* having ruined all the Ancient Buildings, which according to the Ancients were 30 large Cities, and 3000 Walled Towns and Castles, so strong as to be thought impregnable; which may not be improbable, if *Noah* first planted there, after his descent from Mount *Ararat*, not far distant from hence. Since such mighty Armies were raised in those Countreys not many Years after, and the Land so well built and planted; so that when *Alexander* had overthrow King *Porus* near the River *Hydaspis*, he say'd, He found greater Cities and more sumptuous Buildings in *India* then in all the World besides. Some of the Cities that end in *Pore*, as *Melpore*, *Vishapore*, and others, seem to retain the Memory of *K. Porus*, as others in *Scander* the Name of *Alexander*.

The Dominions of the Great *Mogol* are larger than the *Persians*, and equal to the Grand Seigniors. His Strength lyes in the number of his Subjects, the Vastness of his Wealth, and the extent of his Empire; his Revenue exceeding the *Persian* and the *Turks* both put together. But the *K. of Persia* exceeds him in Horse, Arms, and warlike People. His Revenue is reckoned to be about Seven Millions and an half, *English Money*. The Throne alone wherein he gives Audience, is valued at near Four Millions, being almost covered with Jewels, Pearls, and all kind of precious Stones of at vast Value. The present *Mogol* derives his Original from *Tamerlain* the *Scythian*, who overcame all *Asia*, and took *Bajazet* the *Ottoman* Emperor Prisoner, putting him into an Iron Cage, against the Bars of which he beat out his Brains. When *Tamerlain* had taken him Prisoner, he was brought before him, who fix-
ing

ing his Eyes upon him fell a laughing, *Bajazet* being highly offended fiercely said to him, Laugh not at my Fortune Sir, but know it is God that disposes of Kingdoms and Empires, and the same may happen to you to morrow that has befallen me to day. To which *Tamerlain* replied, I know this as well as you, nor do I laugh at your Misfortunes, but am thinking that certainly these Kingdoms and Empires are very contemptible things in the Eyes of God, since he gives them to such inconsiderable Persons as we are, you a deformed one eyed man, and I a pitiful lame Creature.

The *Mogol* is the General Heir to all those to whom he gives Pensions; and his Will is a Law in the decision of his Subjects Affairs, and therefore they carry the Names of their Employments, and not of the Lands which they enjoy. Now because of this Barbarous tho' Ancient Custom, in the late *Mogols* Reign one of the Ancient Governours being very Rich, and finding himself near Death, Thinking upon this unreasonable Law, which oft renders the Wife of a Nobleman and her Children poor and miserable in an Instant; He secretly distributed all his great Estate to indigent Gentlemen and poor Widows; filling his Trunks with Old Iron, old Shoes, Rags and Bones, Locking and Sealing them close, saying, they were Goods belonging to the *Mogol*, before whom they were brought after his Death, and opened in his Presence before his Lords that all saw this fine stuff; which so discompos'd the *Mogol*, that he rose and went away in a great Fury. He is able to bring 100000 Horse into the Field, but the Foot are inconsiderable. *Chah-Jehan* the Father of the present Emperor left behind him about 300000 Livres, besides the Rich Throne aforementioned. The present Emperor or *Mogol* is called *Aureng-zeb*, having usurp'd the Kingdom from his Father upon this occasion. This great King having reigned 40 Years with much Clemency and

and Justice; in his declining Age fancied a Young Lady of extraordinary Beauty not above thirteen Years Old. And because the Strength of Nature would not permit him to satisfy his Passion, he took certain Provocatives, which were so hot that he fell into a Dissemper which had almost killed him. This obliged him to shut himself up in a strong Fortress, together with his Women, for 2 or 3 Months; During this time he seldom appeared to his People, and then at a great distance, which made them believe he was dead. He had 4 Sons and 2 Daughters, whom he loved all alike, making his Sons Governours or Vice-Roys of four of the principal Provinces in his Kingdom. During this false Report of his Death, *Dara* his eldest Son continued with him; But soon after they raised Armys, and fought against one another; And after many Battels and much Bloodshed *Aurengzeb* the Third Son having destroyed his Three Brethren, mounted the Throne, keeping his Father Prisoner. Some time after, he sent to his Father for some of his Jewels, that he might appear before his People with the same Magnificence his Predecessors had done. *Chah Jehan* taking his Request for an Affront, fell into such a Rage that he continued mad for some days, and had like to have died upon it; he called several times for a Mortar and Pestle, to beat all his Jewels to Powder rather than his Son should have them, but *Begum Sahib* his Eldest Daughter throwing her self at his Feet, by Virtue of that Criminal power she had over him, as being both his Daughter and his Wife, kept him from it more out of design to preserve the Jewels for her self than her Brother, to whom she was a Mortal Enemy; For this Reason when *Aurengzeb* ascended the Throne he had only one Jewel on his Bonnet, and as a Penance, for so many Crimes he would not eat wheaten Bread, Flesh nor Fish, but fed upon Barley Bread, Herbs and Sweet Meats; But *Chah Jehan* his

his Father dying in 1666: finding himself rid of an object that reproached his Tyranny, he began to enjoy himself with more delight, receiving his Sister *Begum* into Favour, and calling her *Cha Begum* or *Princess Queen*; a Woman of excellent accomplishments, and able to govern an Empire; and had her Father and Brothers taken her Counsel, *Aureng-zeb* had never been King; He had another Sister called *Rauchenara Begum*, who always took his part, and sent him all the Gold and Silver she could procure when she heard he had taken Arms; in recompense whereof he promised when he came to be King to give her the Title of *Cha Begum*, and that she should sit upon a Throne; all which he performed; and they lived lovingly together. This Princess having secretly conveyed a handsome young man into her Apartment could not let him out so privately, after she had quite tired him, but the King had notice thereof; The Princess to prevent the shame ran to the King, and in a pretended fright told him, there was a Man got into the *Haram* even to her very Chamber who designed either to have kil'd or Rob her; That such an Accident was never before known, and that it concerned the safety of his Royal Person, and he would do well to punish the Eunuchs who kept the Guard that night. The King ran instantly with a great number of Eunuchs, so that the poor young Man had no way to escape but by leaping out at a Window into the River that runs by the Palace Walls; a multitude of People ran out to seize him, the King commanding they should do him no Harm, but carry him to the Officer of Justice; yet he happily escaped and has not been since heard of.

It is an Ancient Custom among the *Heathen Indians* that the Husband happening to dye the Wife can never marry again; so when he is dead, she retires to bewail him, shaves her hair, and lays aside all her Ornaments, taking off her Arms and
Legs

Legs, the Bracelets her Husband put on when he espoused her, in token of her Submission, and being chained to him; and all her Life after she lives despised, yea worse than a Slave in the House where she was formerly Mistress. This causes them rather to dye with their Husbands than live in such Contempt, the *Bramins* or Priests persuading them, that after Death they shall meet him again in the other World with greater advantage; Yet can no Woman burn herself without Leave from the Governour of the Place, who being a *Mahometan*, and abhorring this execrable Custom of self-murder does often deny it. Some Women, are so offended thereat that they spend the rest of their lives, in works of Charity. Some sit on the Road Boyling Pulse in Water and giving the Liquor to Travelers to drink; others hold Fire ready in their hands to light their Tobacco; others make vows to eat nothing but the indigested Grains which they find in Cow-dung. But when the Governour finds no persuasions will alter the Womans resolution, and perceives by a sign from his Secretary that she has given him Money to that purpose, he in a surly manner bids the Devil take her, and all her kindred; Immediately the Musick strikes up and away they go to the House of the deceased, with Drums beating and Flutes playing, in which manner they accompany the Person to the place appointed; All her Kindred and Friends come and congratulate her for the Happiness she is to enjoy in the other World, and the honour their Family receives by this her generous Resolution. She then dresses herself as if going to be Married, and is conducted in Triumph to the place of Execution, with a loud noise of Musical Instruments and Womens Voices, singing Songs in honour of the miserable creature that is going to dye. The *Bramins* exhort her to courage and constancy, and many *European* Spectators think that these Priests give her some stoppy-
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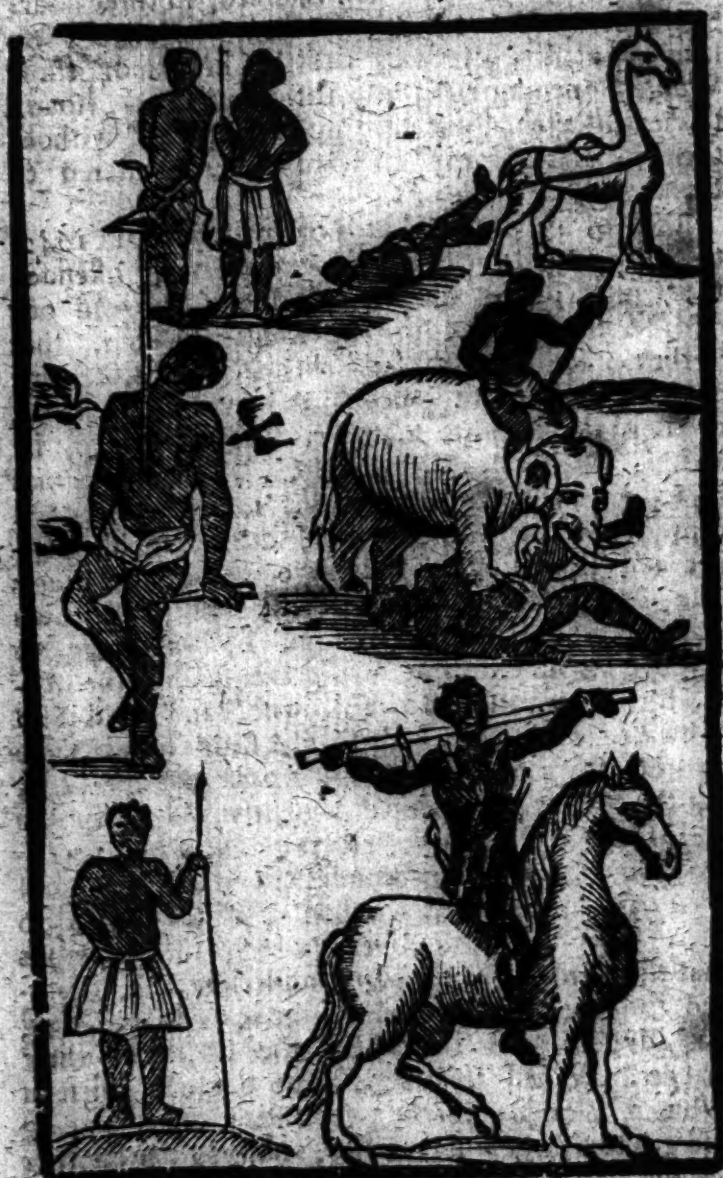
ing liquor to take away the Fear of Death; for it is their Interest that these miserable Wretches should destroy themselves: Their Bracelets about their Legs and Arms, Pendants, Rings, and Jewels, all belonging to them, who take them from among the ashes when she is burnt; Sometimes a little Hut of Reeds is erected on the Bank of a River, besmeared with Oyl and other Drugs. The Woman is placed in the middle in a leaning posture with her head on a kind of Wooden Bolster, and resting her back against a Pillar, to which the *Bramin* tyes her about the middle, lest she should run away upon feeling the Fire. In this posture she holds the Body of her deceased Husband upon her Knees, chewing Betele about half an hour. The Woman bids them fire the Hut, which is quickly done, her Kindred and Friends throwing Pots of Oyl into it, to dispatch her. In some places they only build a Pile of Wood upon which the Woman is placed as on a Bed, with her Husbonds Body layed cross her, then some bring her a Letter, others pieces of Calicoe, Silver or Copper, desiring her to deliver them to their Mother, Brother, Kinsman or Friend in the other World; when she has received all, she puts them between her Husbonds Body and her own, tyed up in a piece of Taffaty, and then calls to kindle the Pile, wherewith she is soon stifled; but there being scarcity of Wood in *Bengale*, the Bodies of these poor Wretches are many times only grilliaded and then cast into the River *Ganges* to be devoured by Crocodiles.

The magnanimity of many of these Women is admirable; The *Raja* of *Velou* having lost his City and Life in a Battle against the King of *Vishapours* General, he was extremely lamented, and eleven of his Wives resolved to be burnt at his Funeral. The General endeavoured to divert them by kind usage, but finding persuasions in vain he ordered them to be shut up in a Room; the Women

in

“ in a Rage told him, That ’twas to no purpose to
“ keep them Prisoners, for if they might not have
“ leave to do what they had resolved, in three hours
“ there would not one of them be alive. He
laughed at this Menace, but the keeper of those
Women opening the Doors three hours after, found
them all stretched out dead upon the place, without
the least Mark of any outward Violence offered to
them.

Two of the greatest Lords of *India* came in 1642
to do homage to *Chahab*; they having offended
the Grand Master of the Household, he told one
of them one day in the Kings Presence, that
“ they had not behaved themselves as became
“ them toward so great a Monarch. The *Raja*,
or Lord looking on himself as a great Prince, he
and his Brother having brought with them a Train
of sixteen thousand Horse, being nettled at this bold
reproof of the Grand Master, drew out his dag-
ger and slew him on the place before the King;
The Grand Master falling at the Feet of his own
Brother who stood just by him, he was going to
revenge his Death, but was prevented by the *Ra-
ja*’s Brother who stab’d him likewise, and lay’d him
athwart his Brothers Body; The King seeing these
two Marthens retired into his Apartment for Fears,
but the Nobles and people presently fell upon the
*Raja*s and cut them to pieces; The King inces-
sed at such an Attempt committed in his House and
presence, commanded the Bodies of the *Raja*’s to
be thrown into the River, which their Troops
that they had left about *Agra* understanding threat-
ned to enter the City and Pillage it; so the King
was advised to deliver them the Bodies of their
Princes. When they were to be burned, thirteen
Women belonging to the two *Raja*’s came dancing
and got upon the Funeral Pile, holding one another
by the hands, and being stifled by the Smoak,
fell all together into the Fire; presently the *Bramins*
threw



threw in great heaps of Wood, Pots of Oil, and other combustible matter to dispatch them. When I was at Parna, saith my Author, a handsome young Woman of about two and twenty, came to desire leave of the Governour to be burnt with the Body of her dead Husband; The Governour compassionate her Youth and Beauty, strove to dissuade her, but finding her resolute, asked her, whether she understood what the Torment of Fire was, or had ever burnt her Fingers? No, no, I answered she, I do not fear Fire, and to let you know as much send for a lighted Torch hither. The Governours abominating her answer, in passion bid her go to the Devil. Some young Lords present desired the Governour to call for a Torch and strike her, the Woman ran to meet it, and held her hand in the Flame without altering her Countenance, forcing her Arms up to the very Elbow, that her Flesh looked as if broyl'd, whereupon the Governour commanded her out of his sight.

The Government of the Great Mogol, as we have said, arbitrary and Tyrannical; measuring his power by his Sword and Lance, and making his will his Law, there being no Laws to regulate Governours in the administration of Justice but what are written in the breasts of the King and his Substitutes; and so they often take the Liberty to punish the Offender rather than the offence; men persons more than their Crimes; though they still pretend to proceed by proofs and not presumptions. In matters of consequence, the Mogol himself will sit as Judge, and no Malefactors lye above one night in Prison, and many times not at all, for if the Offender be apprehended early in the morning, he is instantly brought before the Judge, by whom he is either acquitted or condemned; if in the Whipping, that is executed usually with much severity in the place of Justice; If condemned to dye, he is presently carried from Sentence

to Execution, commonly in the Market-Place; which quick Judgment keeps the People in such awe that there are not many Executions. Murder and Theft they punish with Death of what kind the Judge please to impose, some Malefactors being hang'd, others beheaded, some impaled upon sharp Stakes, a death of extream Cruelty and torture; some are torn to pieces by wild Beasts, some killed by Elephants, and others flung to Death by Serpents. Those that suffer by Elephants, who are trained up for Executions, are thus dealt withal; If the Beall be commanded by his Rider to dispatch the poor trembling Offender presently, who lies prostrate before him, he with his broad round Foot at one stamp kills him, but if he be condemned to dye, as to feel himself dye, the Elephant will break his Bones by degrees with his hard Trunk, as first his Legs, then his Thighs, after that the Bones in both his Arms, this done his wretched Spirit is left to breath its last out of the midst of those broken Bones. In other places, Some are Crucified or Nailed to a Cross, others rather Roasted than Burnt to Death, for there is a Stake set up, and a Fire made at a distance round about it; the condemned Person being paked is so fastned to the Stake that he may move round about it: so long as he is able to stir till his Flesh begins to blister; Then he falls down, roaring till the Fire made about him takes away both his Voice and Life; The reason for such exquisite torments is because they count it dishonourable for a Man to dye by an Executioner, and so Criminals are usually commanded to rip up their own Bellies, and those who will not are tormented in dying; hence these Condemned Persons call for their Friends, eat and seem to be merry with them, and in the close of the Banquet being stript to the middle, the wretched Self-murderer strikes a sharp Knife into the bottom of his Belly, and rips himself up; and if after this he can

can wipe his bloody Knife upon a white Paper or Napkin laid by him, he is reckoned to dye with honour, and is perswaded he goes to *Pakaman* or the God of War.

When I was in *India*, saith my Author, One was sentenced by the *Mogol* for killing his own Father to dye thus; a small Iron Chain was fastned to his Heel, and tyed to the hind Leg of a great Elephant, who drag'd him one whole remove of that King, being about ten miles, so that all his Flesh was torn off his Bones when we met him, and appeared rather a Skeleton than a Body. Another having killed his Mother, the Emperor was at a stand to think of a punishment adequate to so horrible a crime, but after a little pause, he adjudged him to be stung to Death by Serpents; so one of those Mountebanks who keep them to shew tricks to the People, brought two Serpents to do Execution upon this wretched Man; whom he found naked (only a little covering before) and trembling. Then having angered these venomous Creatures, he put one to his Thigh, which presently twined, it self about that part till it came near his Groin, and there bit him till Blood followed; The other was fastned to the outside of the other Thigh twisting it round, and there bit him likewise; the Wretch kept upon his Feet a quarter of an hour, before which the Serpents were taken from him, but complained extreamly of a Fire that tormented all his Limbs, and his whole Body began to swell exceedingly, like *Nasidius* bit by a *Libyan* Serpent, called a *Prestler*; and about half an hour after, the Soul of that unnatural Monster left his groining Carcase.

It happened a few years before *Sir Thomas Row* was Ambassador in this Court in 1618. that a *Jagler* of *Bengal*, a place famous for Witches, brought an Ape before the *Mogol*, who loved Novelties, that did many strange Feats; the King to try his Skill pluckt a Ring off his Finger, and gave

it one of his Boys to hide, whom the Ape presently discovered; several other Tryals he made, wherein the Ape did his part to admiration; At length this strange and unexpected fancy came into the Kings Head; There are many disputes, said he, about that true Prophet which should come into the World, we are for Mahomet; The Persians imagine *Mortis Ally*, the *Hindoes* or Heathens call *Bramon*, *Ram*, and others; the *Jews* are for *Moses*, and the Christians for *Christ*, adding several others to the number of twelve, who have all their several Followers in that part of the World; He then caused them twelve names to be written on twelve several Scrolls, and put together to try if the Ape could draw out the name of the true Prophet; this done the Ape put his paw amongst them and pull'd out the name of *Christ*; The *Mogol* a second time caused these twelve names to be writ again in twelve other Scrolls and Characters, and put together, when the Ape again pluckt forth the name of *Christ* as before; *Mahomet Chan* a great Favourite present, said it was an Impossiure of the Christians, though none were then there; and desired to make a third Tryal, which granted, he put but eleven of those names together, reserving the name of *Christ* in his hand; the Ape searching as before, pluckt forth his empty paw, and so twice or thrice together, the King demanding the reason, was answered, that happily the thing he looked for was not there; the Ape was bid search for it, who putting out those eleven names one after the other in a seeming indignation rent them, then running to *Mahomet Chan* caught him by the hand where the name of *Christ* was concealed, which he opened, and held up to the King, but did not tear it as the former. Upon which the *Mogol* took the Ape, and gave his Keeper a good Reason to keep him near about him, calling him the *Divining Ape*. And this was all which followed upon

upon this admirable Event, except the great wonder and amazement of the people, the truth whereof saith my Author, was confirmed to me by several Persons of different Religions, who all agreed in the story and the several circumstances thereof.

I cannot but relate a remarkable example of a gross Flatterer, but a great Favourite of this King, noted to be a great neglecter of God, believing it Religion enough to please the *Mogol* his Master, though a Soldier of approved Valour. This Man on a time sitting in dalliance with one of his Women, she pulled an Hair from his Breast about his Nipple in wantonness, without designing any hurt. This little inconsiderable wound by an unparaleld fate became the occasion of his Death, beginning presently to fester, and in a short time turned to an incurable Canker; when he found he must needs dye, he spake these notable words worthy to be recorded. Who would not have thought but that "I who have been so long a Souldier should have "died in the face of an Enemy, either by a Sword, "Lance, Arrow, Bullet, or such Instrument "of Death? But now, though too late, I am forced "to confess that there is a great God above, whose "Majesty I have ever despised, who needs no bigger Lance than an Hair to Kill an Atheist or a despiser of his Divinity; and so desiring these his "last words might be told the King his Master, he "died.

The Great *Mogol*, is a Prince of much Wealth and Power having multitudes of Soldiers in constant pay, and in his ordinary Removes which are not usually above ten mile at once, hath such an infinite number of men and other Creatures attending him, whose drink is water, that in a little time, as it was said of the mighty Host of *Sennacherib*, they are able to drink up Rivers.

Aurengzeb if he be alive, is about 86 Years of Age, and has lived in Tents several years; the Son

of *Savagi* being still in Rebellion against him. In 1699. *St. William Norris* was sent Ambassador to the Great *Mogol*, and received with all the honour imaginable; He will endeavour to satisfy the *Mogol*, that the Pirates as well *English* as other Nations who have done him very great damages, are brought to Justice when taken; several of them having been already executed in *England*.

The Travels of Mr. Thomas Coryat.

I Shall conclude this Account of the Empire of the Great *Mogol*, with the Travels of *Mr. Thomas Coryat* a Man in his time sufficiently known. He formerly writ a Book Intituled *Coryats Crudities hastily Globed up in Five Months Travels in France, Savoy, Italy, Rhætia, Helvetia, or Switzerland, some parts of High Germany, and the Netherlands, newly digested in the hungry Air of Odcomb in Somersetshire, Printed in 1611.*

If *Coryat* had lived he designed to have writ his last Travels to, in and out of *East-India*, for he resolved like another *Ulysses* to have rambled up and down the World at least ten years to see *Tartary* in all the vast parts thereof, with as much as he could of *China*, and after that to have visited the Court of *Prester John* in *Ethiopia*, who is there called by his own People *Ho Bist, The King*, with many other places, which if he had lived to perform and publish, might have been of good use, since he was both a particular and Faithful Relater of what he saw, ever disclaiming that bold Liberty of Travellers in speaking and writing what they please of remote parts, where they cannot be easily contradicted.

So believing him an honest Historian, I shall give some Account of his Foot-steps and Fittings up and down, who while he lived being like a perpetual

al motion, tho' dead ought not to be forgotten; in 1612. He filpt himself for *Constantinople*, where he strictly observed all remarkables, and found much respect from Sir *Paul Pindar* then Ambassador there, to whose House he had free Access; Here he view'd several parts of *Greece*, and in the *Hellefont*, and of those two Castles directly opposite to each other called *Sestos* and *Abidos* on the Banks of that narrow Sea, famous for the Story of *Hero* and *Leander*; He much desired to see those Seven Churches of *Asia*, which lye now in ruins, only *Smyrna* is still famous for Trade, but not Religion; and *Ephesus*, with some others, retain their names, though they have lost the profession of their Faith with the rest. He saw the Ruins of Great *Troy*, once so populous as if sown with people, but now with standing Corn; the very ruins being almost gone to Ruin, there only remaining part of an exceeding great House, supposed part of the Famous Palace of Great King *Priam*. From *Smyrna* he went to *Gran Cairo* in *Egypt* anciently called *Memphis* and observed the remains of the once famed Pyramids; Returning thence to *Alexandria* with another Englishman they pass'd by Sea to *Joppa* and met some going to *Jerusalem*, with whom joining, they travelld through a Solitary, Rocky Way, full of Danger from the wild Arabs, who Rob Travellers; Arriving at *Jerusalem* they saw and heard all wherewith Pilgrims are usually treated, of which you have a full Account in a small Book called *Two Journeys to Jerusalem*, &c. Here our Traveller had the Arms of *Jerusalem* made upon his left Arm; and on his Right a single Cross like that whereon our Saviour suffer'd, on the sides of which were written, *Via, Veritas, Vita, The Way, Truth and Life*, and on the Foot three Nails like those which fastened our Saviour to it, done so artificially and indelibly by a Black Powder, as if drawn by some accurate Pencil upon Parchment. The poor Man would much glory in beholding these Charact-

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ers, applying the words of St. Paul to himself, *I bear in my Body the Marks of the Lord Jesus*, Gal. 6. 17.

Hence they went to the Dead Sea, the River Jordan, Sidon, Alexandretta, Scanderoon and Aleppo, where he was kindly received by the English Consul, staying some time there for the Caravan, which consists of a mixt multitude from divers parts, who travel together to prevent Thieves and Murderers. With these setting forward they came to the City of Nineveh in Assyria, which in Jonah's time was three days Journey, but now so mean and obscure, that Passengers cannot say, this is Nineveh, having lost its name and called now Mosul. From thence they journeyed to Babylon in Chaldea upon the River Euphrates, once for its magnitude called a Countrey, now much contracted, and named Bagdat. From hence they proceeded through both the Assyrians, where our Traveller saw Mount Ararat whereon the Ark rested after Noahs Flood. They went thence to Ispahan in Persia, and after that to Sulhan where King Ahasuerus kept his Court in Esthers time; from thence to Candahar the first Province North East under the Great Mogol, and so to Lahore the second City of this Empire, a place of Great Trade, Wealth and Delight, more temperate than any other of his great Cities; At length he arrived at Agra the Mogols Metropolis; from Lahore to Agra is 400 English Miles; the Countrey rich, even, and pleasant, and the Road on both sides planted with great Trees, clothed all the year with Leaves, of exceeding benefit to Travellers in that hot Climate. It is called, *The Long Walk*, full of Villages and Towns convenient for supply of Travellers.

At Agra our Traveller was kindly entertained by the English Factory, and there learned the Turkish, Arabian, Persian and Indostan Tongues; which was very advantageous to him in his Travels through the Mogols Territories, he wearing the habit, and speaking the Language of that Nation; He made an Oration

Oration to the Great Mogol in the Persian Tongue bringing in the Story of the Queen of Sheba. 1. King. 10. In which parts of the Sacred Scripture the "Mahometans have some knowledge, and told the "King, That as the Queen of Sheba having heard of "the Fame of King Solomon, came from far to vi- "sit him, and confessed that she had not been told "half of what she now saw concerning the Wisdom, "Greatness, Actiue and Riches of Solomon, so said "our Orator, I had heard much of your Majesty be- "fore I had the honour of your sight, when I was "very far off in my own Countrey, but what I now "behold exceedingly surmounts all the reports "thereof. Intermixing other flatteries therewith which pleased the Mogol, who gave him an hundred Roupies, being about twelve pound ten Shillings in our money, looking on him as a *Dervise Prophet*, or Pilgrim as he called him, who in that Countrey value not money, which might be the reason he did not reward him more liberally. He after got the Vulgar Language; and a Woman belonging to the English Ambassador there, having such freedom of Speech that she would saile from Morning to Night, *Coryat* one day undertook her in her own Dialect, and by eight a Clock in the morning so silenced her that she had not one word more to speak.

At the four Corners of their Mosquets or Churches in this Countrey there are high, round, small Turrets; into the top of these their Priests ascend five times every day, whence they proclaim aloud these Arabian words, *La alla, illa, Mahomet Resid, alla*, that is, *There is no God but one God, and Mahomet the Messenger from God.* This is instead of Bells, which they use not in their Churches. One time *Tom. Coryat* hearing a Priest thus crying, got upon a high place directly opposite to him, and thus contradicted him, *La alla illa alla, Haxet Eesa Benalla*, that is, *No God but one God, and the Lord Christ the Son of God, and say'd that Mahomet was an Im-*

postor; All this he uttered in their own Language, as loud as possible, in the Ears of many *Mahometans* present; but it may be questioned whether the discretion of our Pilgrim were to be commended; for if this had been acted in many other places of *Asia*, it would have cost him his Life with as much torture as Cruelty could have invented; But being here taken for a Madman he was let alone, haply since every one there has liberty to profess his own Religion freely, and may argue against theirs without danger; as *Tom. Coryat* did another time with a *Mosla*; The question was which of them was the Musselman or true Believer; After much heat on both sides *Coryat* made this learned Distinction, That himself was the Orthodox Musselman or True Believer, and the Priest the Pseudo Musselman, or false True Believer. He was a man of a coveting Eye never satisfied with seeing, as *Solomon* speaks, and took as much pleasure therein as others in enjoying great and rare things; He had the mastery of many hard Languages, besides *Greek* and *Latin* which he brought from *England*, and had he had Wisdom to manage them as he had skill to speak them, he had deserved more Fame in his Generation, but his Attainments made him ignorant of himself, being so ambitious of Praise that he would hear more than he could possibly deserve, yet had he not fallen into the smart hands of the Wits of those times he might have passed better.

On a time a Merchant who came from *England* met *Tom. Coryat* travelling toward *East India*, and told him that when he was in *England* King *James I.* enquired after him, and when he had certified him of his meeting him, the King replied, *Is that Fool yet living?* our Pilgrim was much concerned because the King spake no more nor better of him, saying, that Kings would speak of poor men what they pleased; Another time the *English* Ambassador gave him a Letter (with a Bill to receive ten pound).

pound) to the Consul of Aleppo, wherein were these words, Sir, when you shall hand these Letters, I desire you to receive the Bearer of them. Mr. Thom. Coryat with Courtesly, for you shall find him a very honest poor Wretch, and further I must intreat you to furnish him with ten pounds which shall be repayed, &c. *Our Pilgrim liked the Gift well but the Language much displeased him, saying, That my Lord Ambassador had even spoiled his Courtesly in the carriage thereof, so that if he had been a very Fool indeed he could have said very little less of him than he did to call him honest poor Wretch, and to say no more of him was to say as much as nothing, and his Favour does rather trouble than please me; when I was at Venice, said he, a Person of Honour wrote thus on my behalf to Sir Hen. Wotton then Ambassador there, My Lord, good Wine needs no Bush, neither a worthy Man Letters commendatory, I cause whithersoever he goes he is his own Epistle; this, said he, was some Language on my behalf; At length his Letter was phrased to his Mind, but he never lived to receive his Money; A little before his Death he seem'd apprehensive thereof, for swoounding away once, upon his recovery he declared the occasion was for fear he should dye in the way toward Surat whether he intended to go and be buried in obscurity, and none of his Friends know what became of him, he travelling now as he usually did alone; Upon which the Ambassador willed him to stay longer, which he thankfully refused and presently turned his Face for Surat, which was then about three hundred English Miles distant, and lived to come safe thither, where being over-kindly treated by some English who gave him Sack which they had brought from England, he calling for it as soon as he heard of it, and Crying, Sack, Sack is there such a thing as Sack, pray give me some Sack, and drinking of it, though not immoderately (being very temperate)*

it increased his Flux, that he had then upon him which caused him in a few days after his tedious and troublesome Travels, for he went most in foot to come at this place to his Journeys end, for here he vndertook Death, Dec. 1617. and was buried at Sivalley under a little Monument like these in our Church-yards.

The Factories of the Honourable East-India Company in the Island of Sumatra.

Sumatra is accounted one of the largest Eastern Islands in length about 700, and in breadth about 200 where the English have two very considerable Factories named Achen and York Fort.

York Fort.

It lies two Leagues from the Continent of Asia. Six Kings command therein, the King of Acheen is best known to us. They have so well befouled their Island that the Europeans could never erect any Fort or Castle in it. There is a Mountain that casts forth like Mount Etna. The Pepper here is better than that of Malabar, because the Land is more moist. They find Gold in Grains and in little pieces after great Floods of Water. The Inland Countrey is inhabited by barbarians who kill and eat the Bodies of their Enemies, being seasoned with Pepper and Salt. The City of Acheen is the best in the Island, lying half a League from the Sea upon a Plain, by the side of a very shallow River, upon the bank thereof there is a Extremely small.

Our English first settled their Trade here in the reign of Q. Elizabeth, whose name was then famous for her Exploits against the Spaniards. The Q. Letters to this King were received with much Pomp, the King entertained the Messenger with a Banquet, presented him with a Robe, and a piece of Callicorne wrought with Gold, and gave his Passport for the Generals security, for whom he sent six Elephants, with Drums, Trumpets, Streamers and many Attendants: The chief Elephant was about 14 Feet high having a small Castle, like a Coach, covered with Velvet on his back; in the midst was a great Basin of Gold, with a rich Covering of Silk, wherein the Letter was put; The General was mounted on another Elephant, and being arrived, the Dishes wherein he was treated were of Gold, their Wine is of Rice, wherein the King drank to the General out of his Gallery, a Foot higher than where he sat; it was as strong as Aqua Vitæ; After the Feast some Young Women danced and played on the Musick, the King sent a Letter and a present to the Q. and upon parting asked if they had the Plague of David, and caused them to sing no, which he and his Nobles seconded with a Psalm, as he said, for their Prosperity.

Another considerable English Factory at Bantam on the Isle of Java Major: the chief City in the Island, at the Foot of a Mountain, the course here Rivers, two running by the Walls, and the other through the City, yet not deep enough to admit any Ship. The Houses are very mean, consisting of three chief Streets; The Natives are Heathens and believe when they see their Souls enter into some Bird, Beast

Beast or Fish, and so eat neither Fish nor Flesh toward the South are many of the Turkish Religion some called Jaquins are desperate Villains, who having been at Mecca to visit Mahomet his Tomb, run through the Streets and kill all they meet with their poisoned Daggers, thinking they do God and Mahomet good Service and shall be saved thereby: If any of these Mad Men are killed their Followers bury them as Saints, erecting them a Tomb, which they visit, and bestow Alms upon the Keeper thereof Tremembet saith my Author, that in 1642. a Vessel of the Great Mogoh returned from Mecca to Surat with a great number of these Faquirs or Derwiches, and one of them was no sooner landed and had said his Prayers, but he took his Dagger and ran among several Dutch Mariners murthering Goods upon the Shore, and before they were aware this desperate Witch had wounded 17 of them, whereof 13 died, at length the Sentinel shot him through the Body so that he fell down dead; the other Faquirs or Mahometans upon the place took up the Body and buried it, and in 15 days erected him a fair Monument: Every Year the English and Hollanders pluck it down, but when they are gone the Faquirs rebuild and plant Banners over it, nay some perform their Devotions at it: One time, saith my Author, my Brother and I, and a Dutch Chyrurgeon going along a narrow Way, having the Pales of a Garden on one hand, one of these Rascals thrust his Pike between the Pales thinking to have stab'd it into one of our Breasts, the Dutch Man being before, the head of the Pike ran into his Breaches: we both laid hold on the Staff: while my Brother leaped over and ran the Faquir through, several Chiuels came and gave my Brother thanks for killing him: After which we waited on the K. who far from being displeased gave him a Girdle, for the K. is glad when these Rogues are slain, counting them Desperadoes and not fit to live. In 1682. The Eldest Son of the K. of Banram declared himself King, and by the Assistance of the Dutch took the City of Banram and the English Factory there, proclaiming the old K. his Father a Rebel. About the same time an Ambassad^r came from the old K. K. Charles 2. by whom he was kindly entertained, and having continued some time returned again to his own Country.

At Socodona and Beniérmasa in the Isle of Borneo the English settled other Factories: It is as big as Spain, encompassed with other smaller Islands, and hath a City of the same name founded in Piles in the Salt Water, with sumptuous Buildings of Stone covered with Coral leaves. The People are more white than other Indians, of good Wits and divided betwixt two Kings and two Religions, the K. of Borneo and his Wife being Mahometans, those of Lab still remaining in their Ancient Gentilism: To setle iⁿ the Sun and Moon are Man and Wife, and the Stars their Children, ascribing to them divine Honours to the Sun especially, whom they salute at his rising with great Reverence, repeating certain Verses: Their publick Business being treated in the Night, the Councellers of State ascend some Tree viewing the Heavens till the Moon rise, and then go to the Senate house. Their Apparel is every thing by Reason of the extreme heat, being only a Shirt of Silk or Calico which they wear more for modesty than warmth.

One of the Isles of Celebes is called Macassar where the English likewise settled a Factory, being 600 miles from East to West, plentiful of all necessaries, in some part overgrown with Wood, in which fiery Flies make nightly such a Light as if every Twig or Bough were a Candle. In the midst are high Mountains, out of which flow many Navigable Rivers. The Islanders poison their Arrows with the Juice of certain Trees in Borneo, so as to work a swift or slow Death at pleasure. They think the K. has only the secret Recoit to take away the Force of it, who boasts that he has the most effectual Poison in the World, which no Remedy can cure. One time an Englishman in heat of Blood had killed one of the King of Macassars Subjects, and though the King had pardoned him, yet both English, Hollanders and Portugals, fearing if the Englishman should go unpunished the Islanders would revenge it upon some of them, besought the King to put him to Death, which with much ado being granted, the King unwilling to put him to a lingering Death, and desirous to show the effect of his Poison resolved to dispatch the Criminal himself. So he took a long Trunk, and shot him exactly in the great Toe of the right Foot, the place he particularly aimed at. Two Chirurgens one an Englishman the other an Hollander provided on purpose, immediately cut off his Toe, but for all that the Poison had disposed it self so speedily that the Englishman died presently. All the Kings and Princes of the East use strong Poisons, and some Europeans having tryed their Arrows by shooting at Squirrels fell down dead as soon as they were touched.

The English Factories in China.

THIS vast Kingdom was governed by Kings of their own for many Generations. But Zunchin the last Emperor, suffering the Eunuchs by extortion to oppress the People, became odious to them. So that in 1640. They joined with some revolted Generals, one of whom named Ly, overran all the whole Empire in a short space, and was crowned K. at Pequim. Zunchin to prevent any Insults from the Rebels, hanged himself upon a Tree in the Garden, where his Emperess had just before done the same. The Traytor Ly enjoyed his Usurpation but a short time, for the Chah of Tartary reckoning the former League of Peace with Zunchin, voyd by his Death, without an Heir. He invaded China with mighty Forces and made an absolute Conquest thereof, forcing the Tyrant to fly and hide himself, and most of the treacherous Chinols were cut off by the Tartars, the present Emperor of China and Tartary, is the Son of him who made this prodigious Conquest. The East-India Company have three Factories in this Kingdom, named Amoy, Canton, and Longqueen, from whence they bring great Quantities of Drugs, and several other Commodities.

A late Author gives the following List of the Forts, Factories, and Places of Trade wherein the Honourable East-India Company are concerned in Asia.

Bombay Castle and Island; And Dabul in Decan.

Fort St. George,
Trinity Watch.
Trinity Bass.
Porto Novo.
Fort St. David.
Cudaloor.
Conimere.
Marjeckpatam.
Arzapore.
Pettipolee.
Mellulipatam.
Madapollam.
Vicegaparam.
On the Coast of
Cormandel.

Bengal.
Hugli.
Ballafore.
Cassumbezar.
Moulda.
Daca.
Chutta Nutra.
Pattana.
In the Gulf of
Bengale.

A Gra.
Cambaja.

Suraz.
Amadarud.
In the Empire of the
Great Mogol.

Callicut.
Carwar.
Gussurat.
Camboja.
Batticulay.
Duno Sattanam.
Tully Chery.
Beater.
Bringen.
On the Coast of
Malaba.

Muscet.
Mecha.
Mackulla.
Shahera.
Kisen.
Duga.
Doffa.e.
Aden.
In Arabia Felix.
Trahon.
Gombroon.

Bassora.
In the Kingdom of
Persia.
A Chem.
Indrapore.
Bengalia.
Lambee.
Eyer Bornea.
Eyer Dicketa.
Tryamong.
Epron.
Bamola.
Selabar.
In the Isle of
Sumatra.

Pique.
Pinnalore.
Cudda.
On the Malay
Coast.

TUnqueen.
Canton.
Emny.
Hockan.
In the Empire of
China.

Siam, Camboida, in the Kingdom of Siam.

Mindano in the Isle of Mindano.

Borneo in the Island of Borneo.

Judda upon the Red Sea.

Macassar in the Isle of Celebs. Now Expelled.

Bamam in Java, till expelled by the Dutch, 1682.

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